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AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH

Meeting of the Alabama Legislature.

Abstract of Gov. Patton's Annual Message.

Laws for the Relief of Debtors and Creditors Proposed.

General Good Behavior of the Freedmen.

They Need Further Protection in the Matter of Contracts.

The Governor's Arguments Against the Constitutional Amendment.

Message of Governor Throckmorton, of Texas.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The Alabama Legislature met to-day. Gov. PATTON's message is mild, and free from the objectionable epithets which have characterized several similar documents from other Southern Executives.

LAWS FOR THE RELIEF OF DEBTORS.

He recommends, as a relief for debtors, a law under which the creditor can collect annually the interest and a portion of the principal of his claim, and argues that nothing is more definitely settled than that a State has the right to regulate the proceedings of its own Courts in regard to the enforcement of contracts. Remedies for this purpose may be made applicable to past contracts as well as those of the future. He further says that it would be as competent for the Legislature to prohibit a preferred and exclusive lien under a judgment, as it would be to prohibit a preference in the assignment of property for the benefit of a single creditor.

BEHAVIOR AND TROUBLES OF THE FREEDMEN.

He is of the opinion that the freedmen generally are entitled to credit for good behavior. In referring to contracts with them, he says there have been some exceptional instances of bad faith, which are strongly suggestive of the necessity of legal remedy. These exceptions are where employers of freedmen have, by captious unreasonableness, sought and even created pretexts for finding fault with their employes, and discharging them without pay, alleging a violation of contract on the part of the freedmen. The only remedy left the freedman is a suit for his wages, and this is so tardy as to be scarcely worth pushing. He is pleased with the experiment of admitting colored testimony, and recommends a removal of all restrictions in that particular. He also recommends that a portion of the poll or capitation tax collected from freedmen be appropriated for the education of colored children.

THE AMENDMENT OPPOSED.

Regarding the Constitutional Amendment, he opposes the first section because it gives enlarged judicial powers to the General Government, such as would not only overshadow and weaken the authority and influence of the State Courts, but might possibly reduce them to a complete nullity. It would give to the United States Courts complete and unlimited jurisdiction over every conceivable case, however important or however trivial, which could arise under State laws. Every individual dissatisfied with the decision of a State Court might apply to a Federal tribunal for redress. It matters not what might be the character of his case—it might be civil or criminal, it might be a simple action of debt or a suit in trover, it might be an indictment for assault and battery, for larceny, for burglary, for arson, or for murder, it would be all the same; upon a simple complaint that his rights either of person or property had been infringed, it would be the *bounden duty* of the tribunal to which he made his application to hear and determine his case. The granting of such an immense power as this over the State tribunal would, at the very best, subordinate them to a condition of comparative unimportance and insignificance, and might prove utterly destructive of that full security for the enjoyment of all the legal rights of property and those effective guarantees against arbitrary oppression which the people have found in our present judicial system ever since the organization of the Government. In opposing the second section, he uses the favorite argument of this section, that it is unjust in its operation against the South, because it decreases its representation in Congress, and does not affect the North similarly. He says that the third section establishes a test of eligibility for office, both Federal and State, which is not only unnecessary and unjustly proscriptive, but which might possibly lead to the most ruinous consequences. Experience has demonstrated incontestibly that the interest of the Government does not require such a rigid and discriminative test. The officials chosen since the war to conduct the operations of the non-represented States, have had numerous and embarrassing difficulties to contend with; but, amidst all these discouraging embarrassments, they have firmly and faithfully discharged their public duties, in strict harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States. They, as well as the people for whom they act, fully recognize their indissoluble identity with the Union, and are earnestly and honestly laboring to maintain it in its constitutional integrity. All these facts show that the people may be very safely allowed the untrammeled privilege of choosing their own agents from among those who are eligible to positions of public trust under the Constitution as it now stands. The people of the States which are now denied representation in Congress, would not murmur at any standard of patriotism or test of loyalty to the general Government which might be applied to their professions and conduct since the close of the war. If punishments are to be inflicted for preceding conduct, surely the pains and penalties proscribed by the laws now standing upon the national statute-book are amply sufficient for the purpose. They are certainly rigorous enough to accomplish all legitimate purposes of any Government controlled by true statesmanship. If the disabilities imposed by this third section be intended as a punishment for acts heretofore committed, the Amendment would operate practically as an *ex post facto* law, which is contrary to the whole spirit of modern civilization. The creation of a penalty to be imposed as a punishment for an act, after that particular act has been committed, is a thing unknown in the history of enlightened liberty. Such a mode of dealing with citizens charged with offences against Government belongs only to despotic tyrants. It may accomplish revengeful purposes, but it is not the proper mode of administering justice. The adoption of this amendment would vacate nearly all the offices in most of the unrepresented States. It would summarily and ruthlessly sweep away Governors, Judges, Legislatures, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace and constables, and thus the State Governments would be completely broken up; indeed, they would be reduced to utter and hopeless anarchy, as the destroyed States could leave behind them no authoritative provision for the reëstablishment of governmental order. The great mass of the people in the non-represented States are now practically excluded from all Federal offices by a stringent test oath which was placed upon the statute book while the war was raging. We have high official authority for saying that the disabilities imposed by that test oath are seriously detrimental to the interest of the Government in some of its important branches. Communications to this effect were addressed to Congress at its recent session by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General, and that body was appealed to for relief. There is no difficulty in finding men whose present loyalty is undoubted, and who would make efficient revenue Collectors and Postmasters, but the inexorable test oath is so broad and sweeping that the Government is deprived of their services. It was clearly in the power of Congress to grant the relief asked for by a majority vote, but I am not aware that it was done in a single instance. This proposed third section would not only add greatly to the disabilities of the test oath, but it would abridge the relieving power of Congress by requiring a vote of two-thirds instead of a majority.

After reviewing the whole subject, the Governor says: "I am decidedly of the opinion that this amendment should not be ratified. The first section embodies a principle dangerous to the liberties of the people of the whole country, and is as applicable to New-York and Massachusetts as to Alabama. The third section would bring no possible good to the represented States, while it would reduce those unrepresented to utter anarchy and ruin. We are sincerely desirous of a complete restoration of the Union. We want conciliation, harmony, and national tranquillity. We feel that we have given every evidence of an honest purpose to conform in good faith to the condition of things surrounding us. Alabama is as true to-day to the Constitution, laws, and General Government as any State of the Union. Under the Internal Revenue Law tax on cotton the people of the State are now paying a revenue to the Government of nearly ten millions of dollars a year. In the enactment of these laws we have had no voice. The Amendment was proposed when nearly one-third of the States were unrepresented, and all its harsh features aimed at the States thus excluded. The ratification of such an Amendment, under such circumstances, cannot accomplish any good to the country, and might bring irretrievable disaster."

TEXAS.

Message of Gov. Throckmorton.

From the Houston Telegraph, Nov. 5.

On the 1st inst. Gov. THROCKMORTON sent in a special message to the Legislature, on the domestic condition of the country and subjects of interest connected with our Federal relations. The message had not been published when our last mails left Austin, but our correspondent in that city has furnished us with its substance.

The Governor says that the true sentiment of our people is misunderstood by our Northern countrymen, and denies with indignation—and calls upon the Legislature to do so—the assertions made by the Radical politicians who have designedly brought about this misunderstanding. These assertions are "that our people are still rebellious—that we do not desire a restoration of the Union—that citizens of the State who adhered to the Union during the war are in constant danger of assassination—that without the protection of the military this class of people could not remain among us, and that thousands of them are fleeing from the State," &c.

He suggests that the Legislature embody in the form of a resolution "the earnest and sincere desire of our people for peace and perfect restoration, their determination to obey the laws of the General Government, and their wish to cultivate friendly and cordial relations with the people of all the States—solemnly pledging the authorities of the State Government and the people to sustain the laws of the land, and to afford all persons, without distinction, the fullest measure of protection for life, property and the enjoyment of political sentiment." He suggests the propriety of the Legislature exercising the power conferred upon it by the Constitution to allow the testimony of Africans and the descendants of Africans in court, in all cases of facts hereafter occurring.

In alluding to the constitutional provision, that "all taxes collected from Africans, or persons of African descent, be applied exclusively for the maintenance of a system of public schools for Africans and their children," he says: "Owing to the poverty of these people, and their embarrassed pecuniary condition, it is not probable that your honorable body will levy said tax; but as the general tax will apply to all classes alike, I would respectfully recommend that the portion collected from freedmen be relinquished to the counties, with direction to the Police Courts to apply the same for schools specially for persons of color.

"These people are among us, and are to remain. We can promote our own welfare in contributing to their intelligence by such means as are at our command. It is the desire of the Texas people that everything shall be done for the improvement and usefulness of these people, and at the same time tend to secure their confidence, and induce them to rely upon us for the advice and protection necessary in their good condition."

His Excellency calls the attention of the Legislature to a former communication, in which he urged that body to make proper provision for the indigent and insane of this class, also a stricter law regulating marital rights among them. He hopes that the wish of the President that the Legislature will "make all laws involving civil rights as complete as possible, so as to extend equal and exact justice to all persons, without regard to color," will be responded to in a proper spirit.

In conclusion, he says:

"The firm and hopeful view of the President in regard to the future of our beloved country, must be encouraging to every patriot. I trust he may not be disappointed, and I feel that it is the highest duty of patriotism to aid him by every wise and prudent means at our command."

The Governor has a clear comprehension of the situation, and of all the duties and responsibilities that attach to us under it. It remains to be seen whether the members of the Legislature, in their action upon his advice and suggestions, will prove that they have understandings equally as clear.

Crops in Texas.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

BASTROP, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1866.

I have been traveling in the finest growing cotton regions probably in Texas for the last three months, including the Counties of Fayette, Bastrop, Travis, Hays, Caldwell and Gonzales, and I can truly say I have never seen such a crop growing as the present, and I have been living in Texas for the last twelve years.

It seems that our people, (Texas,) and more especially that portion just mentioned, have been peculiarly favored this season—the rain in the Spring falling in abundance—one of the largest crops probably ever pitched—and, above all, that dreadful scourge to the cotton, the worm, did but little or no damage—add to this one of the most pleasant falls—no rain to interfere with the gathering of the crop, and we have one of the most cheerful pictures of prosperity and happiness.

As to the yield of the cotton, I have heard the farmers estimate it at not less than one-half bale, from that to one bale per acre. I have seen several planters who confidently asserted that they would raise a bale and a half to the acre if it could only be saved.

One truth is patent, and that is that there has been a greater amount of cotton raised than can be gathered.

As a matter of course, there is a great complaint that the freed labor system will not do—that the negroes won't work, &c.

I, for one, can say that they behaved much better than I expected, considering their ignorant condition, their low state of morals and their former treatment as slaves.

Again, I have found a few large planters, and formerly slaveholders, who acknowledge that they had made more money this year than any year previous. One old planter remarked: "I used to pay all medical bills, clothe and feed them, pay taxes, and if one died I lost from $1,000 to $1,200. Now I furnish them teams, plows and the land; I get them to sell my surplus of corn and bacon, beef, &c., and in return I get one-half the crop." The system of freed labor has worked well in Bastrop County, and as far as I am informed, it succeeded beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. Many young men have made from $1,500 to $2,000 this year farming, without the risk of a dollar, further than their time and labor, the planter furnishing the land, team, implements and provisions, and giving one-half to the person furnishing the labor.

I have never seen such general signs of prosperity as at the present time—towns building up, business increasing, farms and gin-houses going up, steam-mills being erected. A few cotton-factories are doing a thriving business—one at New-Braunfels, one at Waco, and the third at Bastrop. Give us peace—a lasting, permanent peace; admit us back into the Union with equal rights and privileges; give us representation in Congress, and settle forever the vexed question of the negro, and a more happy, prosperous people than we of Texas cannot be found on the globe.

TEXIAN.

A Card from Gen. Beauregard.

From the New-Orleans Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE N. O., J. AND G. N. R. Co.,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 1, 1866.

Mr. WILLIAM M. BURWELL—*Dear Sir:* I beg to thank you for your note of July last (addressed to the President and Board of Directors of this road) just submitted to me, and inclosing the following piece of gratuitous slander, published in the Pittsburgh *Commercial* of July 31, 1866, during my absence from the United States:

BEAUREGARD'S SMALL SPITE AS A RAILROAD OFFICIAL.—The Memphis *Post* gives the following facts: The Company owning the road of which Gen. BEAUREGARD is Chief-Engineer and Superintendent, made a contract with Messrs. MANN & MANN, a Northern firm, to furnish timber to rebuild the bridge across the Big Black. They purchased standing lumber, erected saw-mills, and prepared over 100,000 feet of lumber. When they wished to transport it, BEAUREGARD utterly refused to allow them to move it over his road on any terms whatever, saying he "would carry nothing for d—d Yankees, if he knew it." The result was that those gentlemen were forced to sell out at ruinous rates, and abandon their contract. We hope this is not true; but, if so, it is not creditable to the sagacity or liberality of BEAUREGARD.—*Pittsburgh Commercial, July 21.*

The above is false in every particular. This Company, of which I was then Chief Engineer and General Superintendent, has nothing whatever to do with the bridge across the Big Black, which is on the "Southern Road" from Vicksburgh to Meridian. I know nothing of "Messrs MANN & MANN, a Northern firm," and I deny most positively I ever used the language attributed to me.

When I surrendered with the Confederate forces at Greensboro, N. C., I buried the hatchet, not to be unburied again, except in defence of the country, and of its Constitutional Government. I remain yours, very truly,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
President of the N. O. J. and G. N. R. R.

Denunciation of the Constitutional Amendment.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Georgia has acted on this vile proposition in a manner that excites our warmest admiration. She has rejected the Amendment, and done it promptly. In the Senate the vote stood, for rejection, yeas 36; nays none—the whole Senate voting. In the House the vote stood, for rejection, yeas 131; nays 2.

We cannot applaud too highly the promptitude and vigor of this honorable decision. All we regret about it is, that Virginia did not have the opportunity to lead off in the matter. Our Legislature will meet in December, and we imagine it will not take that body long to arrive at a similar emphatic conclusion. Though Georgia has had the first opportunity to act formally on the subject, the Press of Virginia have not been tardy in announcing the unanimous determination of our people never to become accessory to their own disgrace and humiliation. It has been asserted by Radical Presses and their allies that the refusal of the South to submit to this infamy is strengthened by the encouragement of the President and the Northern Democracy. In a certain sense this may be true, but if all these were to join in commending this chalice to our lips, we would still dash it to the ground untasted. We go further. If even all our sister Southern States could, by any possibility, be so false to their traditions and self-respect as to agree to this proposition, Virginia, "untainted by flight or by chains," would proudly repel it as something too base even for serious reflection—a disgrace fit only for men conscious of crime, and eager to embrace any mode of escape, however dishonorable.

The Restoration of Lands Occupied by Freedmen Under Gen. Sherman's Order.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 9th inst. publishes an order from Gen. TILLSON, in which, after quoting the seventh, ninth and eleventh sections of the act to continue in force the Freedmen's Bureau, he states that, in compliance therewith, he is prepared to examine claims and issue warrants to freedmen, and adds: "It is important to owners of land within the reservation made in Gen. SHERMAN's Order, and to the freedmen having land grants, that these claims be presented and adjusted, in time to prevent inconvenience in preparing for the planting operations of next year."

The *Republican* refers to the order as follows:

"It will be found of great importance to freedmen and owners of land along our coast. It will be remembered that Gen. SHERMAN's Special Field Orders No. 15, dated Savannah, Ga., Jan. 16, 1865, reserved and set apart, for the settlement of negroes made free by the acts of war and the proclamation of the President of the United States, all the islands from Charleston south, the abandoned rice fields along the rivers for thirty miles back from the sea, and the country bordering the St. John's River, Florida. Last Spring Gen. TILLSON made temporary arrangements with the freedmen, whereby the former owners of these islands and lands on the coast of this State were enabled to occupy and cultivate such portions of their property as had not been actually set apart and assigned to the freedmen, in compliance with Gen. SHERMAN's order. It will be seen by reference to his circular, that Gen. TILLSON is authorized by an act of Congress to finally settle and adjust the whole matter on the coast of this State. Preparatory to the issuing of orders making a formal restoration of the property to owners, all parties interested should present their claims to him for adjudication, as early as possible, to remove any incumbrances upon their property which might stand in the way of planting next year. We are glad to know that this vexed question is about to receive a final solution, which we hope may prove satisfactory to all parties."

The South Carolina Rangers and the Results of the War.

The first anniversary of the South Carolina Rangers' Charitable Association was celebrated in Charleston on the evening of the 9th inst. The Association is composed of the surviving members of the Rangers, a company organized for the cavalry service of the Confederate States by Col. R. J. JEFFORDS, at the commencement of the late war. At the close of the war the Association was formed for the purpose of providing, as far as the resources of the survivors would permit, for the maintenance of the families of those who had perished.

After the transaction of the routine business on Friday evening, Mr. VIRGIL C. DIBBLE, one of the former officers of the Rangers, who had been promoted by Gen. LEE for conspicuous gallantry, was announced by the President as the orator of the occasion. His address the Charleston *Courier* alludes to as follows:

"Introducing his remarks with the inquiry propounded by VIRGIL to DIDO, when urged to relate the history of Troy's long struggle for existence and final overthrow—*Quis talia fando, temperet a lachrymis?*—after an elaborate discussion of the philosophy of war, he proceeded to a consideration of the origin and causes of the contest in which the Association had so conspicuously participated, and reviewed at some length the character and conduct of the strife. Tersely, but vigorously, the resources and demeanor, in the forum and field, of the North and the South, were contrasted from the first fight at Fort Sumter down to the historic day when the survivors of an hundred battle-fields stacked their arms, furled forever their battle-flags, and abandoned the conflict. Said he:

'No tongue can give expression to the emotions which a vanquished people experience when first they realize the utter ruin of their national hopes and the pangs of subjugation, and naturally might many of our heroes, in their desolation of soul, envy the fate of the fallen. It is related of Marshal BENEDEK, the heroic but unfortunate commander of the Austrians in the late continental war, that when his last battle had terminated in signal defeat, and the downfall of his country's greatness was inevitable, the emotions of the patriot overcame the stern, silent firmness of the soldier, and he passionately exclaimed: "All is lost but my life! Would to God I had lost that too!" We could sympathize with the old veteran, for we, too, have been the victims of like misfortune and similar emotions. The issue of the war we have in good faith accepted; and while to its injustice and the mode of its prosecution we cannot refer without indignation, having yielded to our destiny we have forever sheathed the sword. We have renewed our allegiance to the United States Government; we are obedient to the dictates and requirements of its laws; and if to be dismembered is yet the destiny of the great Republic, other hands than ours must shatter the structure. The same principle that made us, in support of Southern rights, firm and courageous, will make us true to the oaths which we have taken to "defend the Constitution and the Union of the States thereunto." No just charge of present disloyalty can be laid at our doors. We have solemnly buried secession; for it, with us, there will be no resurrection.'

After referring to the present political condition of the country, and exhorting his audience to abstain from any participation in measures which contemplated their own ultimate and further humiliation, he pathetically alluded to the dead of the Association, and urged the adoption of energetic charities to provide for the comfort and maintenance of their families."

TENNESSEE.

Meeting of the Legislature—Death of W. B. Lewis.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

There were fifty-six Representatives, exactly a quorum, present in the House to-day. Four new members were afterward sworn in, when adjournment was made until to-morrow on account of the decease of W. B. LEWIS, friend and associate of ANDREW JACKSON. A quorum is expected in the Senate to-morrow.

GEORGIA.

Meeting of the Legislature—Bills Passed.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The Senate passed the bill extending the time under the relief Act for the payment of the first installment of one-fourth of the debts to 1st of January, 1868; to apply the benefits of the bill to stay all judgments on claims incurred up to 1st of June, 1866.

The House passed a bill to provide an Agricultural College for the State under the Loan Scrip Act of Congress.

Postponement of a Boat Race.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The boat-race which was announced to come off here to-day, between GILBERT WARD, of Cornwall, and WM. STEVENS, of Poughkeepsie, has been postponed until to-morrow, in consequence of the rough state of the weather.

MARYLAND.

THE BALTIMORE TROUBLE.

The Habeas Corpus Case—Judge Bartol's Decision—He Sustains Gov. Swann's Course—Judge Bond's Order Declared Unwarranted—The New Police Commissioners and the Sheriff to be Immediately Released.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Judge BARTOL has just rendered his decision in the *habeas corpus* case. The Judge sustains the power of Gov. SWANN to remove the Commissioners of Police. There was great cheering in the Court-room on the announcement of the decision.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Judge BARTOL's decision was received with great enthusiasm by a large portion of the dense crowd in the Court room and corridors. His decision reviews the whole case. He says the order of Judge BOND, of the Criminal Court, that the parties he held to bail, and in default thereof, to be committed to keep the peace against the Police Commissioners, and not to seek to exercise any of the functions of Police Commissioners until their claim to said office shoud be established by the Courts was wholly unwarranted, and that the Judge of the Criminal Court had no authority to issue such an order. He reviewed the code in regard to Police Commissioners, and decided that it gave the Governor entire power in the matter; that if in his judgment Messrs. WOODS and HINDES had been guilty of official misconduct, the law gave him power to remove them and appoint successors; that at the time Messrs. YOUNG and VALLIANT were arrested they had been truly and lawfully appointed Police Commissioners, and that clothed with the commission of the Governor they were then truly in office and empowered to rightfully exercise all the functions of the same in place of Messrs. WOODS and HINDES, removed, and who had been officially notified of their removal. The action of the Governor was final, as much so as if those Commisioners had been removed by the Legislature; and from his action there could be no appeal. While the decision of Judge BARTOL fully sustains the action of the Governor and condemns that of the Criminal Court in virtually granting an injunction against Messrs. YOUNG and VALLIANT by the order issued, and discharged them from the custody in which they were held in virtue of the commitment on such order, the Judge decided that it was competent for the Criminal Court to continue the charge against Messrs. YOUNG and VALLIANT of conspiracy to break the peace, by forcibly taking possession of the police stations and other property held by Messrs. WOODS and HINDES.

Such a charge was an indictable offence, and upon that charge they were properly held to bail. Judge BARTOL said he would issue an order for the immediate discharge of Sheriff THOMPSON, and in the case of Messrs. YOUNG and VALLIANT, he discharged them from custody under the illegal order of Judge BOND restraining them from seeking to exercise the functions of their office as Police Commissioners, but as to the other charge of conspiracy to break the peace he would require them to enter their own recognizances to answer the charge before the proper Court.

Judge Bartol's Decision.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The following is Judge BARTOL's opinion in full:

In the matter of the application of JAMES YOUNG, WM. THOMAS VALIANT and WM. THOMSON for writs of *habeas corpus*. Under the code of public general laws, jurisdiction and power are conferred on me as one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals to grant the writ of *habeas corpus*, Article 43, Section 1. By the fifteenth section of the article, any Judge, whether in Court or out of Court, who shall refuse the writ to a party entitled, is made liable to the action of the party grieved. This great writ, employed for the summary vindication of the rights of personal liberty when illegally restrained, is guaranteed to every citizen in the most solemn form, under the Constitution and laws, as a writ of right, which no Judge is at liberty to refuse in any case, where by law the petitioner is entitled to it. By the act of 1862, chapter 36, which repealed the third section of act 43 of the Code, it was enacted: "If any person be committed or detained for any crime, or under any color or pretence whatsoever, he or any one on his behalf may complain by petition to any one of the Courts or Judges mentioned in the first section of this article, and said Court or Judge shall forthwith grant a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to the officer or other person in whose custody the party is detained, and shall be returnable immediately before the said Court or Judge granting the same; provided the person detained be not committed or detained for treason or felony, plainly expressed in the warrant of commitment, or he be not a convict, or in execution by legal process." The act then goes on to povide, that if the person be detained under the color of a warrant of commitment, the petition presented by him shall be accompanied by a copy of the warrant of commencement or detainer, or by an affidavit that a copy thereof was demanded of the person having him in custody, and the same was neglected or refused to be given. In these cases the petitions were accompanied with copies of the warrants of commitment, certified by the clerk of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, and the causes of detention not appearing to be within the exceptions of the act of 1862, the writs were issued. They have been returned by the Warden, and the petitioners brought before me with his certificate setting forth the causes of detainer or imprisonment. These it will be my duty to examine, but before doing so it is necessary to notice a point suggested by the petitioner's counsel. Two of the copies of commitments furnished by the clerk and filed before me with the petitions were as follows:

The commitments were then read, and a commitment in the same words of WILLIAM THOMSON, by SAMUEL SPARKLIN, Coroner. In these commitments the offences charged, which the parties were respectively required to answer, are not stated. With the return of the Warden are filed the following, marked on the margin, "amended commitments, Nov. 5, 1866:"

The commitments against Sheriff THOMSON were also read, which have been published.

This may be true, but it must be remembered we are here dealing with the proceedings of a Court of Record, and to the records of the Court of which the Warden refers in verification of the truth of his return. The records have been produced and conform to the return in this particular, if the charges upon which the parties were arrested were stated in the original warrants respectively, and appear upon the records of the Court, it is not necessary that they should be stated in the warrants of commitment. In 2 Burns, ins. 604, it is said, "that in a commitment by the Sessions or other Court of Record, the record itself, or the memorial thereof which may at any time be entered of record, is sufficient without any warrant under seal. Here the first commitment in general words in default of bail to appear and answer must be intended to refer to the offence charged in the original warrant of arrest and appearing in the records of the Court, and to attend the warrant of commitment afterward. By truly stating therein the offence charged is not in any sense committing the party for a new and different offence. This objection to the return is not sustained, and my duty is to deal with them in the light of the evidence adduced, and to determine whether for any and for what cause alleged the petitioners are lawfully detained and to decide whether they are entitled to be discharged with or without bail, I proceed to consider the legal effect of the returns and to decide how far they are conclusive under the laws of Maryland regulating proceedings under these writs. In passing upon this question, it seems to me altogether immaterial to consider what may have been the power of the Court acting under the writ of the common law, or the power of the Judge under the statute of 31, Charles II. Our act of 1809, chapter 125, was in its terms like the statute of Charles; and if I were now governed by the provisions of the act of 209, many of the authorities cited in argument by the respondent's counsel would be conclusive and binding upon me; but the provisions of the act of 1809 were materially changed by the act of 1813, chapter 175, and by the code, which last, though not in the identical words, I consider the same in construction and effect as the act of 1813. Mr. HARD, in his work on *habeas corpus*, after stating the various decisions of the English Courts under the statute of Charles, and the conflict of opinion among the Judges as to its true construction, concludes as the result of the whole that in commitments for criminal or supposed criminal matters, the truth of the facts stated in the return upon which the commitment was found, could not, either at common law or under the *Habeas Corpus* Act, (31 Car. 2,) to be controverted with a view to the absolute discharge of the prisoner," (p. 276.) An effort was made in 1758 to amend the law by Act of Parliament, but was not successful. The author says, (p. 279,) "The seeds, however, which had been sown in the discussion upon the bill, sprang up and yielded appropriate fruits in American law long before the passage of the statute of 56 George III." He then refers to the various State laws on this subject, and the decision of Courts upon them. Maryland is not included in his enumeration, but a reference to the Act of 1813 and the Code, will show that our State is not behind any in its legislation in favor of personal liberty and in rendering this writ effectual for the accomplishment of its great end of "liberating the citizen from illegal confinement." The twelfth section of the code is as follows: Any person at whose instance, or on whose behalf a writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued, may controvert, by himself or his counsel, the truth of the return thereto, or may plead any matter which it may appear there is not a sufficient cause for his detention or confinement, and the court or judge on the application of the party complaining, or the officer or other party making the return, shall issue processes for witnesses or writings returnable at a time and place to be named in such process, which shall be served and enforced in like manner as similar processes from courts of law is served and enforced. But before issuing such process the court or judge shall be satisfied, by affidavit or otherwise, of the materiality of such testimony. Under this law, as under the Pennsylvania statute, which is somewhat similar in its provisions, the Judge will look beyond the commitment in a criminal case, and hear extrinsic evidence, and go into an examination of facts, in order to ascertain whether there is a sufficient legal cause for the detention or confinement. Such has been the construction of the act of 1813 in Maulsby's case, 13 Md., 637. It was said with the approbation of the Court of Appeals: "Where a party is committed upon mere process, as upon a charge of crime, it is competent for the Judge, notwithstanding the warrant of commitment set out in the return may be in due form and by a competent officer, to examine testimony and to determine upon the proof exhibited to him, the real ground of the accusation, and to bail or discharge the prisoner. In their cases all errors in pleading have been waived, and the evidence adduced must be considered not for the purpose of trying the case and declaring upon the guilt or innocence of the parties accused. My office under the writ stops far short of that, and casts upon me only the duty of deciding whether upon the return and the proof there is any probable ground for the accusation or whether the arrest and detention are "without sufficient cause." As the charges against these petitions set forth in the returns are different and rest upon different proof, I must now consider the cases separately. First as to the charge of conspiracy against YOUNG and VALIANT. This has been already fully set out, as contained in the warrant that was issued upon oath by a court of competent jurisdiction, and is sufficient in form charging an indictable offence. There can be no doubt that without reference to the title of YOUNG, and VALIANT to the office of Police Commissioners, and assuming that they were *de jure* entitled to the office and *de facto* in the exercise of their duties, as such, the conspiracy charged in this warrant would be an indictable offence. A forcible disposition of the building and property held by them, however wrongfully, would be an indictable offence, as tending to a breach of the peace, and it is settled in The State *vs.* Buchanan, 5 H. & J., 317, that a conspiracy to do any unlawful act is an indictable offence. On page 355 the Court says there is nothing in the objection, that to punish a conspiracy when the end is not accomplished would be to punish a mere unexecuted intention. It is not the bare intention that the law punishes, but the act of conspiring, which is made a substantial offence by the nature of the object intended to be effected. Looking to the testimony of FULLER and BALL as to the declarations of VALIANT with regard to the intentions of himself and YOUNG, taken in connection with the accompanying facts and circumstances, I am of the opinion there is probable cause shown for their arrest and detention under this charge, and that it is my duty to hold them to bail to answer the same. The Criminal Court also has full jurisdiction and authority to hold them to bail to keep the peace in the ordinary and legal form. It appears, however, from the return before me, that the Judge of the Criminal Court passed the following order, [the order was read,] and this warrant of commitment is set out in the return as legal cause for the detention of these petitioners. It is difficult to understand by what authority the Judge of the Criminal Court passed this order. None of the counsel who have appeared in support of the return have suggested any sound or even plausible reason by which the exercise of such power and jurisdiction by that Court can be supported. Under the guise of a recognizance to keep the peace this order is in reality a special injunction restraining these petitioners from exercising a public office till their title is tried and decided by law. Certainly it requires no argument to show that the Criminal Court had no power to pass such an order, or to commit the parties to jail for refusing to comply with it, and that such commitment can furnish no legal cause for their detention.

In order fully to understand the effect of this order, and the circumstances under which it was passed, it is necessary to advert to the facts disclosed in the evidence before me. Under the police law of the City of Baltimore, Second Code, sections 806 to 832, and the amendments thereto by the act of 1862, chapter 131, SAMUEL HINDES and NICHOLAS L. WOOD had been elected by the General Assembly, Police Commissioners, and were duly commissioned, qualified and acting as such. By the act of 1862, under which they held their office it is enacted—for official misconduct any of the said Commissioners may be removed by a concurrent vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly, or by the Governor during the recess thereof. Complaints against HINDES and WOOD of official misconduct being made to the Governor, he proceeded in accordance with the 13th and 14th sections of Article 42 of the Code, and after hearing the evidence and arguments of counsel on both sides, adjudged and decided that the parties complained against were guilty of official misconduct as charged, and passed his judgment and order removing them from office. A copy thereof, under the great seal of the State, was served upon them, and the Governor thereupon, under his power to fill vacancies in the Board, appointed these petitioners (YOUNG and VALIANT) Police Commissioners, the former in the place of HINDES and the latter in the place of WOOD, and commissions were delivered to them on the 2d day of November, on the same day they qualified by taking the official oaths prescribed by the Constitution and laws. They then proceeded to the office occupied by the Police Commissioners, but failed to find them or to gain admittance to the Mayor's office. The next morning the visit was repeated with the same result, the place being guarded by policemen and a personal interview refused; whereupon they established an office, and addressed to Messrs. HINDES and WOOD the following communication. [This has been heretofore published, as also the address to the Police force, issued on the 2d inst.] They then proceeded to issue an order to the Sheriff, under the 816th section of the Code, directing him to summon a posse of one hundred men for the preservation of the peace of the city, when they were arrested under the warrants from the Criminal Court, and then Sheriff THOMSON, one of the petitioners, was also arrested. It thus plainly appears that at the time the Criminal Court passed the order in question, HINDES and WOOD had been actually removed from the office of Police Commissioners by the act of the Governor, in the exercise of his lawful authority, under the act of 1862, and had been notified thereof in the most solemn form, and these Commissioners, YOUNG and VALIANT, had been duly appointed Commissioners and qualified to fill the vacancies thus created entitled to exercise the powers and perform the duties of their office. There cannot be any question of the Governor's power under the law to remove incumbents if, in his judgment, the complaint of official misconduct has been proved. The law makes his judgment final and conclusive, not subject to appeal or review any more than a similar judgment passed by the General Assembly. A removal by the Governor during the recess has the same force and effect as a removal by the General Assembly. Their powers under the law are identical, and their decision alike final, conclusive and binding, and entitled to the same obedience. For parties thus removed to hold on with a strong hand and continue to exercise official power, is to resist the rightful authority of the Governor, and put the law at defiance. It has seemed to me necessary to declare my opinion on this question, as involved in the consideration of the order passed by the Criminal Court, a failure to comply with which is now alleged on the return as a ground for detaining these petitioners in prison. Considering the order was passed without lawful jurisdiction or authority, I cannot remand the parties to prison or hold them to bail under it. In the case of WM. THOMSON, the Sheriff of the Criminal Court passed the following order. [The order has already been published.] For the same reasons assigned in considering the order passed in the case of YOUNG and VALIANT, I am of opinion that this order was passed without rightful power or jurisdiction, and that the commitment under it is not lawful cause for detaining the petitioner. It appears from the evidence adduced before me, that a warrant against the Sheriff for being engaged in an unlawful assembly, rout and riot, upon which he was committed, in default of bail, was issued without any oath or affirmation, contrary to the provisions of the 26th Article of the Declaration of Rights, and it being clear from the evidence that the same was not issued upon view, the commitment is not a lawful cause of detainer. See CONNOR *vs.* The Commonwealth, BINNEY 38. It is due to the Sheriff to say that if the warrant had been regularly issued, I should be compelled to say, from the evidence before me, that the charge is wholly unsupported and without probable cause. By the 816th section of the police law, it is made the duty of the Sheriff, whenever called for that purpose by the Board, to act under their control for the preservation of the public peace and quiet, and if ordered by them to do so, he should summon the *posse comitatus* for the purpose, and hold and employ such *posse* subject to their direction, and for disobedience he is subjected to a penalty of $5,000. The Sheriff was bound to decide at his peril as to the rightful power and authority of YOUNG and VALIANT to issue the order to him; and in my judgment he acted in the discharge of his duty in disobeying it; and there being no evidence that in executing the order he was engaged in any riot or unlawful assembly, he cannot be held to answer. Of the petitioner THOMPSON I will sign an order for his discharge, and I will also, under the 11th section of the 43d article of the code, sign an order for the discharge of YOUNG and VALIANT, upon their entering into recognizances to appear and answer in the proper Court.

After the Judge had concluded, Mr. LATROBE rose and said:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR: It is proper I should say that the proceeding by mandamus on the part of the Police Commissioners, YOUNG and VALIANT, whom you have adjudged to be entitled to the franchise of their office, in order to obtain possession of the property and effects thereto belonging, was that which their counsel had advised them to pursue from the beginning, and the Commissioners and their counsel alike regret that the remarks made by Mr. VALIANT, as proved by Messrs. FULLER and BALL, and referred to by your Honor, and which I am authorized by Mr. VALIANT to say were his own exclusively, and made without the knowledge of Mr. YOUNG, should have rendered it necessary, in your Honor's judgment, to hold the Commissioners to bail on the charge of conspiracy, to do that by the strong arm which a more peaceful remedy would have lawfully affected, even had your Honor's opinion in this connection not been expressed a *mandamus* would have been resorted to, as it will now be resorted to, if necessary, to obtain the property and effects belonging to the Board of Police. The Commissioners will at once give their recognizances in the sum prescribed. While the counsel for the petitioners were preparing the necessary papers, Mr. ALEXANDER rose and said the counsel for the Commissioners of the Board of Police ask permission to state that they advised the Commissioners that the Governor had not rightfully removed them from their offices as Commissioners, and it was in consequence of this advice that the Commissioners resolved to retain office until the question of title was properly determined on *mandamus*. They state further that on being informed of the declaration made by Mr. VALIANT, which was proven by Messrs. FULLER and BALL, they advised the Commissioners that such declarations were evidence of suspicion, for which Messrs. VALIANT and YOUNG might be held to answer before the Criminal Court of Baltimore City, and that it was the duty of the said Commissioners to lay the evidence of such declarations before the State Attorney for the city, in order that he should take such action thereon as he should think necessary for maintaining the peace of the city. Making this statement, the counsel ask leave to disclaim any purpose of joining issue with your Honor upon any one of the positions assumed in the opinion your Honor has just delivered. They simply desire to place themselves rightly before your Honor and the public.

Mr. HORWITZ then drew the form for the release of Sheriff THOMSON, which was signed by the Judge, and is as follows:

In the matter of the return of Mr. THOMSON, Sheriff, for *habeas corpus*, ordered this 30th day of November, 1866, by me, that Mr. THOMSON be and he is hereby discharged from the custody of the Warden forthwith, there being no legal cause for his detention.

[SEAL.] JAS. L. BARTOL,
Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

Mr. LATROBE prepared the orders for the discharge of the Commissioners, Messrs. YOUNG and VALIANT, under the direction of the Court. The copy of the order in the case of Mr. VALIANT is given, that of Mr. YOUNG's being in all respects similar:

In the matter of the petition of WILLIAM T. VALIANT for *habeas corpus*, before Judge BARTOL, of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, ordered, this 13th day of November, in the year 1866, that the petitioner be discharged from the custody of the Warden of the Jail of Baltimore City on the commitment in default of bail in the sum of $5,000, and that he be discharged from the same custody under the commitment on the order requiring bail in the sum of $20,000, upon his giving his own bond as recognizance in the sum of $5,000, conditioned for his appearance before the Criminal Court of Baltimore City, to answer the charge of conspiracy therein pending against him.

[SEAL.] JAS. L. BARTOL,
Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

The bond, as required by the above order, has been given.

(Signed) JOS. L. BARTOL.
Nov. 13, 1866.

The bond entered into by the Commissioners to answer the charge of conspiracy upon their own recognizance is as follows, both being similar:

Know all men by these presents, that I, JAMES YOUNG, am held and firmly bound unto the State of Maryland in the sum of $5,000, to be paid to the said State or to its certain attorney to which payment will and ought truly to be made and done, I bind myself, my heirs, my executors and administrators firmly by these presents, sealed with my seal and dated this 13th day of November, 1866. The condition of the above obligation is such that if the said JAMES YOUNG shall well and truly appear before the Criminal Court of Baltimore, to answer the charge of conspiracy therein pending against him, shall be void and of no effect. (Signed,) JAMES YOUNG, [Seal.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of JAMES BARTOL.

Legal Notice Served on the Old Board—Official Announcement from the New Commissioners.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The new Police Commissioners this afternoon served another legal notice on the old Board of Commissioners to surrender all property in their charge, and also notified Mayor CHAPMAN to attend a meeting of the Board at 5 o'clock. Subsequently they issued the following:

COMMISSIONERS OF THE BOARD OF POLICE,
BALTIMORE CITY, No. 2 NORTH STREET,
Nov. 13, 1866.

The Marshal and other officers of the Police of Baltimore City, and all the members of the existing police in said city, are hereby strictly ordered and required not to obey any orders that have emanated from the late Board of Police of said city since 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, or any orders that may emanate from said late Board hereafter. The undersigned have now entered upon the performance of their duties as Commissioners of Police, and there is no other authority which can lawfully act as a Board of Police in said city.

Persons are required at their peril to obey this order.

JAMES YOUNG,
THOMAS VALIANT,
Police Commissioners.

Mayor CHAPMAN did not accept the invitation of the New Police Commissioners to attend their meeting this evening, but it is probable he will do so to-morrow.

Marshall CARMICHAEL and his deputy, together with the detectives belonging to the force, have responded to the summons of the new Commissioners, and Marshal CARMICHAEL will report to the new board for orders to-morrow morning.

The new Commissioners have announced that it is not their intention to make any changes in the present force except in cases of misconduct and unfitness, and propose to accept the services of all the members of the old force who are willing to do duty under them.

It is not known what course the old Board will now pursue. Whether they will accept the situation and regard themselves as lawfully displaced, or further contest the question before the Courts, is not known. Should they refuse to surrender the property, funds, &c., held by them as Commissioners, the Board will resort to a mandamus.

The present position of this affair causes no excitement, and all parties seem disposed to regard the decision to-day as a final settlement of the difficulty.

The New Commissioners About to Enter on their Official Duties.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

There is quite a throng of people in front of the office selected by the new Police Commissioners, on North-street. It is supposed the new Commissioners will at once enter upon their duties, and renew their demand upon the old Board for the surrender of Police Stations, &c. Messrs. YOUNG and VALLIANT, on entering their office a few moments ago, were loudly cheered by the crowd.

Gen. Grant in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Gen. GRANT is in town to attend the Horse Fair. He is the guest of Judge BOND.

The Baltimore Horse Fair.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The Horse Fair opened to-day at Herring Run. There was a fine attendance, including many ladies. The trial of speed was for Maryland horses, and there were two entries, the best of six horses, which was won by *Ned Forrest*. Time, two minutes and thirty-six seconds.

The second entry was of three horses, and was won by *Sleepy Davy*. Time, two minutes and thirty-seven seconds.

Gen. GRANT will be present at the Fair to-morrow, on which occasion the famous horse *Dexter* will be brought out.

Fatal Shooting Affray.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Last night several men, while under the influence of liquor, got up a disturbance at a drinking-house, when a man named NEELSON, lately from New-York, was shot by a man named DEWY and almost instantly killed.

Mr. John Mitchel.

Editors National Intelligencer:

SIRS: In the *Evening Star* of Saturday appears a statement that Mr. JOHN MITCHEL has returned to this country from Paris, from his exile. As this contains a great untruth, and is a gross injustice to Mr. MITCHEL, I ask you to give it direct contradiction. When Mr. MITCHEL was released from an unjust confinement he went to Paris voluntarily. He was released unconditionally. There was no proviso to leave this country. As such statements as the above are both hurtful to the feelings and designed to injure the standing of Mr. MITCHEL, I am glad to be able to declare its falsehood.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
THOMAS ANTISELL, M. D.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Contradiction of the Stories about France and Belgium.

Curious Rumors Regarding Maximillian.

He is Said to Have been Offered the Crown of Poland.

Marine Disaster and Loss of Life.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRANCE.

False Rumor About the Belgian Army.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 12.

The rumor that by a secret treaty the Army of Belgium is placed at the disposal of the French Emperor in the event of a war, is discredited.

AUSTRIA.

Maximilian Said to Have Been Offered the Crown of Poland.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 12.

There are vague rumors afloat that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN has been offered the crown of Poland, under certain eventualities.

RUSSIA.

Naval Stations Suppressed.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Monday, Nov. 12.

The Government of Russia has resolved to suppress the naval stations at Kertch (in the Crimea) and Taganrog, (on the Sea of Azov.)

ENGLAND.

Marine Disaster and Loss of Life.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 12.

The ship *Agra*, bound from London to New-York, and the bark *Elizabeth Jenkins*, bound from London to Boston, came in collision in the English channel yesterday. The *Jenkins* was sunk and ten lives were lost. The *Agra* suffered considerable damage.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday Evening, Nov. 12.

The Cotton market is dull. The sales to-day have been 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands closed at 14⅛@14¼.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday Evening, Nov. 12.

The market for Breadstuffs is firm. Corn has advanced to 3s. for mixed Western.

London Markets.

LONDON, Monday Evening, Nov. 12.

The Money market is firm. Consols for money closed at 89⅜.

The following are the closing prices of American Securities:

Eries	51⅞
Illinois Centrals	78
U. S. Five-twenties	69¾

MARINE.

Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 12—Evening.

The steamship *Delaware*, from Boston Oct. 18, arrived here this afternoon.

THE NEXT WORLD-GIRDLE.

Progress of the Russo-American Telegraph.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of Oct. 17 gives the following details concerning the progress of the Russian-American Telegraph enterprise: The Western Union Telegraph Company's bark *Clara Bell* has arrived from Ghijiga Bay, at the head of the Okhotsk Sea. Her outward voyage was performed by way of Petropolovski, where she found orders to proceed to Ghijiga, which had been selected as the base of operations on the coast of the Ochotsk Sea. The Company's steamer *George S. Wright*, carrying Col. BULKLEY, the Engineer-in-Chief, arrived at Petropolovski on the 24th of July, and sailed on the 6th of August for Anadyr Bay and Norton Sound. The Russian corvette *Variag*, seventeen guns, which had been assigned to the service of the Telegraph Company, was at Petropolovski on the arrival of the *Wright*, and her captain reported at once to Col. BULKLEY for orders.

The *Variag* sailed on the 6th of August for the mouth of the Amoor by way of Ghijiga and Ochotsk, having on board Count P. ANOSOFF, Russian Commissioner, to the Telegraph Company, and THOMAS W. KNOX, American journalist with the expedition, who proceeds overland from Nikolaeffsk to St. Petersburgh. The *Variag* reached Ghijiga on the 15th of August, and sailed four days later for Ochotsk.

Major S. ABASA, Chief of the Asiatic Division of the Russo-American Telegraph, has established his headquarters at Ghijiga. During the past Winter he explored in person the route between Ghijiga and Ochotsk, and determined the position of the lines for that distance. Capt. MAHOOD explored the route from the mouth of the Amoor to Ochotsk, and joined Major ABASA at the latter point. At the same time Capt. KENNON made a survey from Ghijiga to the Anadyr Bay, and located the route of the telegraph. Thus the whole distance from Behring Sea to the terminus of the line at the mouth of the Amoor has been explored and the route selected.

In the region around Ghijiga working parties are busy in the preliminary work, and will have a considerable quantity of poles ready by the end of Summer. From Ghijiga to Ochotsk and the mouth of the Amoor the line mostly follows the valleys behind the coast range of mountains, but in some places follows the shores of the Ochotsk Sea. Timber is abundant on the most of the route, except in some places where mountain ranges are crossed and in the region immediately around Ghijiga, where poles must be cut on the Ghijiga River and rafted as near as possible to the places where they will be used. Along the whole route, wherever laborers could be procured, they have been engaged in the work begun.

The natives throughout the whole region have shown themselves entirely friendly. Capt. MACRAE and ST. ARNOLD traveled two months among the Tehuenties, and were kindly treated during the whole time. Major ABASA and Capt. KENNON traveled among the Koraks on their route from Petropolovski to Ghijiga, and found them well disposed. The Koraks have offered to be ready with their dog teams to assist in transporting material whenever desired, and have contracted to supply any amount of reindeer meat for provisions. Major ABASA has purchased dog teams in Kamschatka and among the Koraks, and established fisheries for the preparation of a large supply of dog food.

The Government officials have been prompt in affording every assistance to Major ABASA and his subordinates, without waiting directions from St. Petersburgh. Count ANOSSOFF has issued orders to all the officials to render any desired service that may assist the completion of the line. As soon as the necessary material is received and distributed, the work will be pushed with great rapidity.

Bridge Across the Ohio at Louisville.

From the Louisville Courier.

Gen. L. M. ST. JOHN and an able corps of engineers, Major P. RANDOLPH, Chief Assistant, have completed their surveys for the great railroad bridge over the Ohio River at Louisville. These surveys were made at the following places: One at the foot of Sand Island, opposite Portland; one across Rock Island, opposite the Cement Mills; one across the River, nearly opposite the Elm Tree Garden; and one across the Willow Bar on Towhead. Estimates of the cost of constructing the bridge will soon be prepared, and the site determined upon. There is every probability that the building of the structure will be commenced in the Spring.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

A Dispassionate View of Political Parties—Faults and Errors of Both Sides.

To the Editor of the New-York Times :

In the election which has just been held for members of Congress, many persons were deprived of an opportunity of fairly and fully expressing through the ballot-box their views of the questions at issue between the President and Congress. The only choice left them was to decide between a radical Republican, who had supported the Government in putting down the rebellion, and a Democrat, who was considered as having done all in his power to prevent the Government from doing so. There was no alternative but to vote for the Radical, although opposed to his extreme radical views. The persons referred to are not in accord with either of the two great political parties in the land; and are ready to cast their votes with any party that will hold up right principles and offer as candidates men of principle. The time may come when their votes will be desirable and their power felt.

The Democratic Party, although again and again defeated, is still a great party. It has had to contend with the odium caused by the knavery, disloyalty, and repeated folly of many of its leaders. Prior to the rebellion they sacrificed everything honorable to retain power and gather what they call spoils; during the rebellion they were disloyal, giving every encouragement to the rebellion and throwing every obstacle they could in the way of the Government while it was endeavoring to suppress it. They showed both disloyalty and folly in their Chicago Platform, and they are now foolish enough to propose from time to time as candidates for office many persons whose antecedents are such that no honest patriot can conscientiously vote for them. Had they associated a War Democrat with McCLELLAN, and not been guilty of the wickedness and folly of the Chicago Platform, they would have been now, probably, the rulers of the country. They came very near succeeding as it was. While the Democratic Party show the same spirit, it is to be hoped that it will be continually defeated, until its old leaders disappear, with the leaders of the rebellion, entirely from public view, or the party be entirely broken up. It is, however, yet a great party, controlling so great a number of votes that a change of a very small portion of the whole number of voters will bring it again into power. Judging from the past, there is every probability that this will sooner or later happen. There is not only, therefore, danger that the Union Party will lose its power, but what is more to be feared, many of its most important acts will probably be repealed, and even the Amendments to the Constitution, though apparently adopted by a sufficient number of States, will be annulled, as having been unconstitutionally passed.

The Republican party is also guilty of a series of blunders. It first obtained power through the divisions in the Democratic party, which united would have retained its supremacy. The Republican party was enabled to retain power by its loyalty and by adopting the name of the Union party, a name which it fairly earned, and which it now appears to be casting aside, and to which, if they do not retrace their steps, they are no longer entitled. They show folly in allowing many men to be prominent among them who were well known as being ready to break up the Union before the rebellion commenced, and who assisted in planting the seeds of it. They made a mistake, relying upon their present possession of power, in acting in such a way as to drive the conservative men among them to join any other party which may hold up right principles and nominate proper men for office. They are making a great blunder in abusing the Southern people and treating them as conquered enemies, instead of welcoming them back as brethren, thus provoking their ill-will instead of winning their confidence and their future support for the Republican Party. The Southern people should be treated not as hardened criminals, but as having been wrongly educated, misinformed and misled. They fought with a desperation which proved their sincerity, and with an energy which none but Americans could have shown, and which in a better cause would have been worthy of all commendation. Their loss of property, of their cherished institution, and of many of their choicest men, their failure, defeat and submission, should be considered enough. That many of them should feel disappointed, and even have some worse feeling, is not strange. They would not be men if they had them not, neither would we respect them if they showed themselves to be without feeling, and should act as whipped dogs. We want them restored as men and as brethren, not as slaves.

The Republican members of Congress have made a great mistake in quarreling with the President, and in allowing their leaders publicly to abuse him; in treating him as an enemy, instead of by due courtesy and by some concessions securing his coöperation in carrying into effect some of those great measures for the public good which they both have at heart. The President is as anxious as the Congress is to secure the payment of the national debt, and to prevent the assumption of the rebel debt; to prevent the leading rebels from getting again into power; to promote the welfare and the elevation of the freedmen; and to secure an equal and impartial suffrage throughout the Union. The difference between the President and Congress is not so much in the object each has in view; in fact, it may be said that they both have the same ends in view, *but they differ in the steps to be taken to secure those ends*. There is no reason that, because the President desires to accomplish these results in a different way from Congress, and in a way which he thinks is according to the Constitution, and therefore more likely to remain in force, he should be called a "traitor, perjured," &c. They who call him so lay themselves open to the charge of being thoughtless, or something worse. There are few men who have proved their love for the Union as he has done, and none who have risked more in showing it. He is entitled by the Constitution to have, to express, and to continue to hold his own views, although they may differ from those of the Congress. According to the Constitution,

"Every bill, every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before it becomes a law, or shall take effect, shall be approved by him. If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill or resolution, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law."

The Congress, therefore, not only is not the Government, but a mere majority of Congress is not even the law-making power. The President has a voice in the making of the laws and in proposed changes of the Constitution more than equal to a majority of the Congress. His veto can only be overbalanced by the combination of the votes of two-thirds of each House. The provision of the Constitution giving this independent power to the Executive, like that giving a lengthened term of office to the members of the Senate, is a wise one. To talk of impeaching the President for using that power is revolutionary.

When Mr. JOHNSON entered upon his duties as President his wise and conciliatory course with the South, and his endeavors to restore and preserve the Union, won the admiration of all parties. He has not deviated from the course in which he started, nor from the platform upon which he was elected, nor from the expressed views of Mr. LINCOLN, nor from the declarative resolutions of Congress during the war. He made a mistake in the manner and matter of some of his speeches during his western tour, but some allowance may be made for them, considering the habits of a western stump speaker and the provocations he had received. He has also made a mistake in appointing some, who were considered sympathizers with the rebellion, to office, displacing Union men. This may have occurred through ignorance, or for the purpose of more speedily having the Southern States acknowledged as being in the Union, as States, with their constitutional rights, which appears to be the object he has in view as foremost in importance. To accomplish this—the great end of the war—he has acted not for a party, for he has ignored all parties, but as the President of the United States, using the power committed to him by the Constitution.

The greatest blunder committed by the Republican Party is the matter about which the President and Congress are at issue; that is, the admission of the representatives of the Southern States into Congress—a blunder, which, if persisted in, will endanger all their acts. The Constitution says: "The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States." "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union." The folly is in denying the Southern States the right of representation as States, while Congress has the power of rejecting the individuals sent. "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." They certainly are not compelled to admit any person known to be guilty of infamous crime, of perjury, or of treason against the Government. The Republican Party has so large a majority in Congress that, for some time to come, they need not fear any opposition that can be gathered against them. There is, however, much reason to fear that, through their own imprudence and blunders, much of the good that they have done, and much that they hope to do, will be lost to the country. Even their amendments to the Constitution will, with all probability, be annulled by some future Congress, or some future Supreme Court, as having been adopted in a fraudulent or unconstitutional manner. The following action of the State of Oregon may serve as a warning:

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.

A dispatch from Salem, Oregon, states that in the House of Assembly yesterday, Mr. HUMASON offered a series of resolutions declaring that the action of the House in ratifying the Constitutional Amendment, before the admission of the members of Grant County to their seats, was fraudulent, and by the aid of one Union member the resolutions were adopted by the following vote: Yeas, 24; nays, 23. The Secretary of State was then requested to transmit a copy of the resolutions to Secretary SEWARD.

What has thus been done by one State may be done, for the same or for other reasons, by others; and will almost certainly be done by some future Congress, if they think anything can be gained by it. Why should the Republican Party run this risk? There is no reason for their building such important structures as they are doing on a foundation of sand. They should see that the foundations are such, that no opposing tide can ever shake them. The party were enabled to suppress the rebellion with the battle-cry, "The Union must be preserved. No State has the right to go out of it." They have already, in various ways, acknowledged the right of the Southern States to act as States. They are now inviting them to act as States on the proposed Constitutional Amendments. Let them at once have their rights, as States, to be represented in Congress, while using due caution in the admission of those who may be sent, as individuals. The party has so large a majority in the Congress and controls so many State Legislatures that they can act generously without danger, and they will gain much if they can secure the confidence and good will of the Southern people. These can only be gained by showing confidence and good will toward them. The rights of the Southern States to representation being duly acknowledged, constitutional questions in regard to the acts of Congress would be avoided, the misunderstanding between the President and Congress could be easily removed, and the good will of the Executive would again be found serviceable.

S. B. S.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR WHARVES AND PIERS.

Meeting of the State Senate Committee—Address of Mayor Hoffman and Counsel for the Citizens' Committee—A Personal Inspection of the Water Front to be Made by the Senate Committee—No Evidence Yet Taken—Adjournment to Thursday Next.

At noon, yesterday, the Committee appointed by the State Senate under the following resolution met in the chamber of the Board of Councilmen in the City Hall:

Resolved, That a Select Committee of Six be appointed to sit during the recess of the Legislature, and to take testimony and inquire as to the condition of the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and as to the ownership and occupancy thereof, and as to the rate of wharfage charged for the use thereof, and as to such other matters as to the said Committee may seem meet, and report at the next session of the Legislature; *Provided*, That the said Committee shall sit and perform the duty hereby committed to it, without recompense and without expense of any kind to the State.

The Committee comprises Messrs. PIERSON, LOW, GIBSON, LA BAU, STANFORD and THOMAS MURPHY, all of whom were present with the exception of Senator GIBSON.

The committee room was tolerably well filled, the Citizens' Committee, the Commissioners of Pilots, the Harbor Commissioners, the Chamber of Commerce and the Ship Owners' Association all having representatives present. Besides these, Mayor HOFFMAN and a number of our prominent merchants and ship owners were in attendance.

The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. PIERSON, said: We have invited you to meet us as a Committee of the Senate, appointed for the purpose of getting information in regard to the piers, wharves and bulkheads of the City of New-York and Brooklyn. At the last session of the Senate, at an early day, petitions and communications from parties interested in the use of the wharves and slips of the City were presented, asking Legislative action in regard to their use and enjoyment, and in regard to the keeping in repair, &c. I think a steamship company running between this port and Glasgow asked a special privilege touching the wharves they used. This induced Senator LA BAU to ask for certain privileges covering their slips and parts of slips. The Committee of Navigation also had a bill, which was amended and reported to the consideration of the Senate. It was considered of great importance to the country as well as to commerce. Parties on the East River doing business in buying and selling vegetable produce from Long Island and Connecticut claimed control of a pier. Their bill was passed by the Senate. Another branch of commerce introduced a bill in the House, where it passed and went to the Senate. The Harbor Masters claim that their powers were insufficient for the purpose of giving freight transportation due facility. A bill for that purpose was passed in the House, I believe.

Such was the beginning of the question. The Senate soon found that to protect and preserve the property of the City and enlarge the privileges which should be given to individuals and corporate owners as well as the City and State, required more time and information than they were able to give. Hence the Senate appointed a Special Committee, composed of six persons, all of whom are present except Senator GIBSON, to obtain such information upon the whole subject that they can, that the Senate may be at its next session fully advised, and thus they might give such legislation as would protect the property and injure no one. It is for that purpose we met this morning without any particular plan; and have invited you as fully as you were able, to come before us that you might furnish us fully and completely with all the facts covering this subject. We shall rather follow the indications which present themselves than any particular plan which we ourselves might have adopted. Mayor HOFFMAN then said:

GENTLEMEN: I have not come here this morning to make any formal remarks. I have entered the room merely for the purpose of welcoming the members of the Committee to New-York City, as Mayor of the City. The subject under your consideration, it is proper to say, is one of vast importance. The resolution which has just been handed to me is not as full as it might be. It calls upon you to take testimony in regard to the piers, wharves, &c., in New-York and Brooklyn; also the occupancy and ownership and the right of wharfage, and such other matters as may seem meet to the Committee. The subject is a very difficult one, and I have only to say that you will find more serious embarrassments in entering upon it than you suppose. As you are aware, the wharves of the City are owned partly by the City and partly by individuals. I prepared, some time ago, a statement for this Committee relating to the wharves, the amount necessary to keep them in repair, and the amount received as revenue for the same. I directed my clerk to send it to you; at all events, I will have a copy made and handed to you before the close of your labors. As to the condition of these piers I need hardly say that it is disgraceful to this or any other city. It is not for me to say where the responsibility belongs; perhaps you will ascertain that. Many of these piers are under a lease for a term of years, with covenants on the part of the City to keep them in repair. They are very much out of repair now, and the City has no money wherewith to repair them. There was no regular bill passed last Winter, except a specific one for certain wards, upon which no action was taken by the Executive. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund receive the rents, and they make quarterly demands for them. A very considerable number of these piers have been leased within the last year at public auction for the term of ten years, with covenant on the part of the lessees to keep them in repair for the whole term. Those piers have passed into the hands of the lessees, and they are going on with the repairs and improvements, and will perform the duty required of them. I am in receipt daily of communications from not only lessees of piers but those who work upon them, calling upon me to do something. I am powerless. Sometime since resolutions were passed by the Common Council to close two piers, they being in an unsafe condition. They were under lease from the City, and the City was bound to keep them in repair; but the City could do nothing, as they had not the means. It will give me pleasure to give you any information that is in my power. All the powers of my office, the attachés and any part of the City Government will be at your disposal. If I can assist you in any way, personally or officially, I shall be happy to do so.

Judge EDWARDS, representing the Harbor Commissioners and the New-York Pier and Warehouse Company, stated that the interests he represented were prepared to lay some important documents before the Committee, which had reference to their legal rights.

Mr. WM. ALLAN BUTLER, representing the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, stated that his clients acted under five different acts of the Legislature in reference to the preservation of harbors, piers and slips. The Board had a very large jurisdiction and power vested in them by the State, and they were prepared and desirous, under the direction of the Committee, to report the present condition of the piers and slips in reference particularly to those matters which were under their charge—that is, the condition of the slips as to dredging, as to encroachments and violations of the law establishing the bulkhead and pier lines of the City. Under a Commission in 1857, a Committee reported upon the exterior bulkhead and pier-line beyond which no structure was permitted to be erected. He would like to inquire what the Committee had determined upon—whether they should attend with witnesses prepared to give evidence in regard to the facts they wished to present, or whether a simple report would meet the views of the Committee.

The Chairman then stated that the Committee had had no previous consultation. In regard to the method of taking testimony the Committee had not determined. It would take some time to examine into such documentary evidence as would be presented to them. During the next day or two they would probably make an inspection of the piers personally.

Mr. GEO. F. NOYES, of counsel for the Citizens' Association, said that the Association had caused to be made a careful survey of our whole water-front, and they present to the Committee a full set of diagrams of the wharfs and piers, so colored that the various holes and fissures in each may be clearly designated, and their present condition accurately ascertained. A collation of the principal laws or parts of laws relating to this subject has also been made for the Committee. Mr. NOYES said that he was further instructed by the Citizens' Association to tender to the Committee the use of a steamtug whenever they may desire to make personal inspection of the present condition of our wharves and piers. He was compelled to admit such an inspection will be only a melancholy voyage among ruins.

Mr. NOYES then spoke of the natural advantages of Manhattan Island for the purposes of commerce, and gave some interesting statistics, showing that for nine months in 1866 our imports amounted to $235,738,667, and our exports to $198,285,000. During that period there arrived in this port 2,153,094 tons, and cleared 1,992,276 tons. He said a comparison of statistics indicate that New-York is to-day receiving more than three-fourths of the total imports of the country, and that more than half of all our exports are shipped from this port alone. The direct interest of the whole country in this investigation and its results is thus clearly demonstrated. The canal interest of the State of New-York has deep interest in this matter, and through the canal interest the State Treasury becomes directly indebted. A large sum of money is annually wasted in demurrages caused by the imperfect wharf accommodations in this City, and the reflex influence of this loss by discouraging to some extent the canal freightage is to diminish the canal revenues annually paid in to the State Treasury.

In marked contradistinction to the policy of the authorities in this City in respect to its accommodation of the immense commerce of the port, is that of almost every other city with any commercial pretensions in either the Old or New World, in ancient or modern times. The actual condition of our wharves and piers is thus stated in the report made to the Pilot Commissioners on Dec. 20, 1864:

Whole number of piers and bulkheads	152
In good order	5
In fair order	5
Dirty	101
Holes in planking	49
Planking needs patching	66
Part of piers settled	26
Need to be wholly rebuilt	17
Need to be partially rebuilt	22
Need general repairs	22

This was in 1864, and the condition of our wharves and piers is even worse to-day. Some are so completely broken up, that portions are wholly detached from the rest, and have become wooden islands in the river—a menace to passing vessels, an eloquent monument in memory of departed official sagacity and integrity. Within a brief period two others have given way and let down portions of valuable cargoes into the water. Many yawn with fissures and holes and broken planking; very few are decently fit for their required uses. We have no warehouses wherein goods may be landed and transhipped without leaving the pier; everything must be carted from the wharf and then brought back again; the street next the water is in a state of constant blockade from the pressure of drays carrying goods backward and forward, which ought never to have left the pier upon which they were first landed. Ships are detained an average of at least seven days before they can get berth to discharge cargo; the whole mercantile community groans and suffers on. The unnecessary handling and rehandling of every ton of goods costs at least $1 to the consumer. The malt used in New-York is landed first at the Atlantic Docks in Brooklyn, and brought over at the expense of seven cents a bushel; the useless waste from the packages transported over our broken down wharves is of itself enough to keep them in good condition. The effect of these ruins upon the condition of our harbor is well portrayed in the Aldermanic report before alluded to.

It declares that "the present mode of building our piers is very reprehensible, and should be at once improved, or else the work of building piers of wood should be entirely abandoned. The immense masses of stone used to form blocks, generally at the outer ends of piers, are very frequently scattered over the bed of the river by the collapsing of the wooden inclosure. They have thus impeded the current to such an extent that great deposits ensue, and the basins between our wharves have been filled in many places to such a degree that even small vessels will hardly float now, where the water was formerly of great depth. These piers projecting into the streams, being filled in with earth and stone, constitute a partial dam, which obstructs the currents of the Hudson and East Rivers, creates still water between the slips which they form and into which the sewers of the City debouch, leaving in the still water thousands of this filth, composed of animal and vegetable matter, which rots and festers at the water's edge. This source of mortality in New-York cannot be exaggerated. It is organized pestilence, according to the statutes of the State of New-York in such cases made and provided."

Now that the general sanitary condition is so much improved, and the transfer of the street contract to able and honest citizens has remedied another great evil, it is fully time that this source of disease should be at once removed. Let us very briefly examine the present management of our wharves and piers in a pecuniary point of view. Of these wharves and piers the City owns sixty-four in entirety, and one side of thirty-seven more; there are also twenty-six ferry slips on the North and East Rivers, from which a large income might legitimately be derived. Under the present *régime*, however, only two and one-half per cent. of the cost of the wharves and piers is received in the way of income, and of this amount the ferries pay one-third. For the five years ending in 1864 the sum of $11,664,076 74 was received as rents from the wharves and piers, and paid to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, while the sum of $864,000 was collected by taxation to meet the expenses of repairs. What becomes of this large amount of money is a subject to be examined at another time, and it is adduced only to show that our present miserable system has not even the excuse of thrifty economy in its justification. It cannot be denied that the sovereign power of the State has always been sufficiently liberal in its grants of the land and water around New-York City. A brief synopsis of their grants may not be uninteresting:

First—By the Dongan Charter (Anno 1686) the English Crown granted all the land under water around Manhattan Island, between high and low water mark.

Second—By the Montgomerie Charter (Anno 1730) the English Crown granted the land under water for four hundred feet beyond low water mark, from about Charlton-street, on the Hudson, to Battery-place, and from Houston-street, on East River, down to Whitehall.

Third—By act of Oct. 14, 1772, the Colonial Assembly of the Colony of New-York confirmed all the above said grants.

Fourth—By act of the Legislature of April 3, 1807, and also by act of the Legislature of Feb. 25, 1826, the State of New-York granted the land under water for a distance of four hundred feet beyond low water mark for the rest of the island, such grants extending northerly to Harlem River on the one side, and to Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

Fifth—Other grants of minor importance have, from time to time, been made by the State to the City, and the 400 feet beyond low water mark has generally been filled in and reclaimed from about Fortieth-street on the North River around the lower end of the island to about Twenty-third-street on the East River, as is now fully set forth in the collation of the law, herewith presented.

Sixth—The State Legislature has from time to time established permanent exterior lines for the various parts of the City, and in 1855 a Commission was appointed by the Legislature to survey New-York Harbor and recommend for adoption a permanent exterior line for the whole island. That Commission made a faithful survey and examination of the whole subject, and recommended to the Legislature the permanent exterior line, which, with some minor changes, exists to this day. No solid filling has ever been made outside of these lines.

Seventh—Various acts of the Legislature have regulated the erection of wharves and piers in this City. The act of April 9, 1813, is now in force as the principal law on the subject. It authorizes the Mayor, &c., to lay out wharves and slips wherever and whenever they deem expedient, to take any private property necessary for the purpose upon compensating the owners thereof; to cause piers to be sunk which might be made by owners of lands adjoining the same, at their own expense or in default thereof, by the said Mayor, &c., at the expense of the City, which should then be allowed to receive wharfage or grant the right of wharfage in full or otherwise, and to grant a common interest in such piers to owners of land fronting thereon; and in case of the neglect of adjoining owners to gain in expense of such, unless to join with other proprietors in making such piers, &c., and grant the latter the right of wharfage.

This, with some modification of minor importance, is more fully set forth in the collation of law herewith presented, is substantially the law with regard to the erection of wharves and piers as it stands to-day. Abundant power seems to be here given to our City authorities to have enabled them to furnish us with a well ordered system of wharves and piers. It must be admitted that they have thus far been unable to meet this great need. Of the power of the Legislature to interfere and to regulate this matter in any mode they may deem for the best interests of the whole people, there can be no reasonable doubt. It must be remembered that nearly all our piers are built outside the limit of the four hundred feet grant to the City, when neither the City nor its grantees has any claim to the ownership of the soil. The only right to these piers resting in the City or its grantees is that of possession and present use, subject always to the power of the State to regulate that possession and use, or to take it away altogether, with the allowance of such compensation as may be adjudged by law. Various plans for the proper regulation of the wharves and piers of New-York have been suggested. Some have recommended that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be authorized to sell out at once all the piers and wharves, to private individuals or companies, and thus permit the principle of competition and the law of supply and demand to regulate the whole matter. Its advocates claim that private enterprise would at once accomplish the result which our public authorities have failed to reach, and cite the railroad system of the country as evidence of the willingness and ability of the people themselves to provide for all the needs, convenience and uses of commerce. They claim that the State or City ought not to build wharves and piers any more than it builds warehouses, and would simplify governmental powers by remanding the whole subject to the commercial community.

A second method proposes that the State or City, as guardian of the public welfare, should take possession of all our wharves and piers, and at once inaugurate a complete system, raising the necessary means by the sale of bonds, and looking to the future income from wharfage and ferry rents to pay the interest on the debt incurred, and to raise a sinking fund, which shall gradually pay off the principal. The Chamber of Commerce in their memorial propose a third method, as follows: "Your memorialists believe that a permanent Commission, to be appointed by the Legislature, and to be charged with the construction and rental of all piers, wharves, docks and ferries, and with all such alterations as may seem to them wise and necessary, will be the most prudent and economical mode of governing this important interest, and they respectfully pray for the appointment of such a Commission, which they suggest may be composed of two citizens of New-York and an engineer. Such a Commission, your memorialists confidently believe, would shortly devise a system which would yield a revenue to the City, be an honor to the State, and of incalculable advantage to the nation at large. A fourth method is submitted, which proposes the appointment of a Commission as recommended by the Chamber of Commerce, but which requires the Commission to sell all the wharves and piers to private individuals, retaining in the Commission the absolute power to prescribe what kind of wharves and piers shall be erected, to regulate the manner of their use, to prescribe the rates of wharfage; and secondly, to exercise a full supervisory power and control over the whole system. By this method the advantages of public competition and of individual business sagacity are gained, while the superintendence and overseership of the sovereign power is recognized and exerted.

Our legislation should now all tend to simplicity, characterized by economy. New debts and obligations are as much as possible to be avoided, and neither our local, State or National Government should undertake any enterprise which the people can carry forward for themselves. It is objected to this method that if the ownership of our wharves and piers passes into the hands of private individuals or companies, extravagant rates of wharfage or a monopoly of wharf privileges may be the result. But this objection is obviated by the absolute power given to the Commission to regulate the rates of wharfage, and to regulate the use of the piers. It is under this method that the docks and piers of London and Liverpool are erected and governed—and in those cities it is found to work admirably. These and other plans will be presented to the enlightened judgment of the Committee. The whole subject from the variety of interests involed from confused and partial legislation and from the neglect of city officials, has become difficult to handle, and will require firm and comprehensive treatment. The Committee must expect to hear various and conflicting opinions upon every question presented to them, except upon the mere fact that our wharves and piers are utterly unworthy a commercial city. It seems to be generally conceded that the present wharfage rates are too low, wholly inadequate to meet the expenses of keeping the wharves in good condition; and it is the opinion of many that the charge must be divided into dockage rates for the vessels and wharfage rates for the cargo, as in Boston and other cities. Both these views are, however, combative by citizens interested in maintaining the present inadequate scale of charges. The advocates of iron piers on the one hand, and stone piers on the other, will also present their views before the Committee.

Mr. J. S. T. STRANAHAN, representing the steamship, steamboat, private wharf and railway interest, said he would be able to present their views of the subject when the Committee were ready to hear him. If the interests he represented could be of any service to the Committee during their sojourn in the City they would be glad to render them that service.

Mr. J. MCCLEARMAN, representing the Ship-Owners Association, said he appeared on behalf of a special committee appointed for the purpose, and desirous at the proper time to testify more particularly in reference to the control and management of the piers and slips.

The Chairman: It is obvious from what has been said that there is a good deal to be done. The Committee have no other object in view than that full discussion may be allowed.

The Committee then held a consultation, after which the Chairman stated that to-day they would hold no meeting. Several means of transportation beside that offered by the Citizens' Association had been offered. They would, therefore, meet at the same place on Thursday, at 1 P. M. At that time the Committee would be prepared to hear Judge EDMONDS in behalf of the Harbor Masters and the warehouse interest; subsequently Mr. STRANAHAN on the steamship and other interests he represents. Probably that would consume the whole day; if it did not, then Mr. FROTHINGHAM would be heard.

Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER—For the information of those present, I beg to say that the testimony of the Pilot Commissioners will be confined to this point—the existing encroachments upon the Harbor in violation of law, and which the remedies prescribed by the statute and the powers vested in the Pilot Commissioners are inadequate to prevent.

The Chairman stated the Pilot Commissioners would be heard on Friday.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE PRINCE-STREET MURDER.

Trial of Jeremiah O'Brien for the Murder of Kate Smith—Motion of Counsel to Quash the Indictment—Opening Speech to the Jury by Assistant District-Attorney Bedford.

JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, indicted for murder, on the charge of killing LUCY A. MCLAUGHLIN, *alias* Kate Smith, in the house No. 139 Prince-street, on the 2d of June last, was brought up for trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge RUSSEL presiding.

The follow-named gentlemen were empaneled as a Jury to try the case: Rudolph Brelvitz, David Williams, Julius Blumenthal, Edward S. Manuel, James Moore, William P. Lodyne, Thomas Clark, Charles W. Hood, William P. Pudon, Samuel Keeley, Jr., George W. Judd and George W. Sneeden.

As soon as the Jury had been empaneled, Mr. SIDNEY H. STUART, of counsel for the prisoner, moved to quash the indictment, on the ground that it consisted of two counts, the one charging that the prisoner killed KATE SMITH, and the other that he killed LUCY A. MCLAUGHLIN; that the indictment charged the killing of two different and distinct persons, thereby alleging the murder of two distinct persons.

This objection having been overruled by the Court, Mr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, proceeded to open the case for the people, addressing the Jury as follows:

MR. BEDFORD'S ADDRESS TO THE JURY.

YOUR HONOR, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, the prisoner at the bar, has been indicted for the crime of murder, being charged with having willfully, intentionally, and with malice aforethought, taken the life of LUCY MCLAUGHLIN, on the 20th day of June last, at No. 139 Prince-street, in this City. The facts connected with this deplorable case are few, and of easy comprehension. They develope an atrocity and an insensibility to crime, not only startling to the contemplation of the philanthropist, but well calculated, indeed, to impress us all with the sad conviction that in the very midst of the vast community in which we live, there is oftentimes but little security for human life. The fearful doings of the dagger of the assassin are not unknown to the records of this Court, and many are the tales of woe which the history of that dagger could reveal. We will show you in evidence, gentlemen of the Jury, that the unfortunate deceased was an inmate of the house No. 139 Prince-street, and that the prisoner, now before you, was her paramour; that on several occasions prior to the one in question he had assailed and beaten her, and once so severely that he was arrested by the authorities. He would have been placed on trial for assault and battery, and unquestionably punished; had it not been that this poor girl, who now reposes in her silent grave, sent there by this man of blood, forgave the assault, and refused to appear against him. It will also be proved that scarcely had O'BRIEN been released from arrest, when he seized from the stand of a fishmonger, corner of Greene and Prince streets, the knife, with which, an hour subsequently, he perpetrated this most foul murder. With the knife in his possession, anxious next to know whether his unsuspecting victim is at home, at No. 139 Prince-street, he sends a letter to her; he learns she is there, and, with the aid of a key, he stealthily and unknown to any one gains access to her room. But a few moments elapse, when the inmates of the house are attracted by the cries of the deceased; they instantly rush to the room and open the door. The scene was harrowing to contemplate. It was, indeed, a fearful, but, at the same time, a truthful daguerreotype of hardened vice, and an insatiable thirst for innocent blood. One of the portraits of this tragic scene was JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, the prisoner at the bar, by the side of his helpless victim, and armed with a monstrous fish-knife, his countenance pale and haggard, the expression of his eyes indicating in full significance his deadly purpose. The other portrait, gentlemen of the Jury, was that of poor LUCY MCLAUGHLIN, the unfortunate deceased; there she was on her bended knee, with one hand on her throbbing heart and the other on the shoulder of the prisoner, and, in the "tender accents of a woman's cry," pleading most eloquently for her life, exclaiming: "For the love you have for me, JEREMIAH, and for your dear mother's sake, give me that knife! Oh, do not kill me—I am not prepared to die!" O'BRIEN, as unimpressionable as the adamantine rock, heeded not the graphic, the touching appeal of this poor girl. The fountains of his sympathy were dried up; he had parted with his manhood; he had lapsed into the condition of the sanguinary and heartless fiend. Some one, at this moment, cried out, "Run LUCY, run for your life." She, with the rapidity of thought, sprang from the room; he instantly pursued her, knife in hand, and plunged that weapon deep into her back, inflicting a fatal wound on the heart; and the poor girl, without one moment to ask Heaven for forgiveness, immediately expired. Such, gentlemen, are the facts of this melancholy case, they will be substantiated by witnesses, who have no motive either to conceal or misrepresent the truth. In the examination of those facts, the high duty will devolve upon you to analyze them with one sole object—the vindication of justice. You are twelve men, representing, under the sanctity of your oaths, the interests of the Commonwealth on the one hand and the interests of the prisoner on the other; your sympathies are to be neither with the people nor with the prisoner. In the cogent language of the law, your minds should be like a sheet of white paper, with no prejudice for or against. The issue before you, stripped of all adventitious surroundings, is simply this—has a murder been committed, and, if so, was LUCY MCLAUGHLIN, the alleged victim, removed from earth by the hand of JEREMIAH O'BRIEN? Remember, gentlemen, that in rendering your verdict you are the sworn representatives of justice. See to it that the scales be fairly poised.

TESTIMONY OF FLORA ST. CLAIR.

Flora St. Clair, the first witness for the prosecution, testified that she resided in the house No. 139 Prince-street, and had resided there for two years last past; was an inmate of the house when this murder was committed; there were five women living in the house at that time; I never heard deceased called by any other name than Kate Smith; I once saw her name written on the lid of her box; it was written Lucy Ann McLaughlin; I was in the house at four o'clock of that day; we dine at the house between four and five o'clock P. M.; deceased was in the house that afternoon; just before going to dinner I was in my own room; I heard deceased scream, which induced me to go to her room; I ran up stairs alone, and finding the door of deceased's room locked, I went down stairs and informed Mrs. Cutler, the landlady; Mrs. Cutler and I went up stairs together to the room of deceased; I saw nothing at that time, but heard voices; Mrs. Cutler and I then went into the room together, and there we saw Jerry O'Brien and deceased on the floor together, on their knees; when I entered the room deceased asked the prisoner to give to her what he had in his hand; prisoner had a large knife in his hand. [Knife shown to witness, who identified it as the one the prisoner had.] O'Brien then told deceased to tell Mrs. Cutler to go out of the room; deceased said nothing to him in reply, but shook her head; they were still on their knees; when I saw the knife I ran out and went to the Police-station for an officer; I was gone about two minutes; when I returned I saw deceased lying at the top of the first landing dead; prisoner was lying at her side; his feet were resting over the stairs about two stairs down; prisoner then made the remark that he loved her.

Cross-examined—I have no other name than Flora St. Clair; I came from New-Orleans about two years ago; I am not married; have known deceased about two years; have seen very little of the prisoner; I don't know how long they have been living together; don't know whether prisoner was absent a week from the City before the commission of the murder.

The defence then asked as to the character of the deceased, but it was admitted by the prosecution that the house No. 139 Prince-street was a public house of prostitution.

No other person that I know of ever visited deceased; it was between half-past four and a quarter to five that I first heard her screams; I was absent about fifteen minutes after first hearing her scream, and when I returned I found the deceased dead; I there saw O'Brien lying beside her; blood appeared to be flowing from his face; I thought it was blood from the deceased; I saw no cut or wound upon him; I have no feeling of hate or prejudice against the prisoner; have never expressed the hope that he might be hung; the deceased was 21 years of age; she came to Mrs. Cutler's house in March last; have seen prisoner six or eight times; once I saw him in the room of deceased; once he came in my room, and once I met him coming up stairs; and beside that I have seen him several times in the street; I saw deceased in her coffin and attended her funeral.

TESTIMONY OF AMANDA CUTLER.

Amanda Cutler testified: I live at No. 139 Prince-street in this City; have lived there ten years next May; was there at four P. M. on the 30th of June last; I went to deceased's room with last witness; when I entered the room I saw deceased and Jerry O'Brien; I saw nothing in his hand at the time; I heard deceased then say to prisoner, "For the love you bear me and your mother give me what you hold in your hand;" prisoner then told deceased to tell witness to go out of the room; deceased said nothing to him, but shook her head; deceased seemed very much frightened, and shook her head imploringly at the prisoner; deceased then got up and left the room, and turned to go down stairs, and prisoner turned to go after her; as he went out of the room I caught hold of him; I lost my grasp on him, and he rushed down stairs after her; I saw him stop and stab deceased; at the time he stabbed her they were both at the head of the stairs; she was in a stooping position; I saw them both distinctly; I saw him take that knife and stab deceased in the right side, between the shoulder and the waist; nearer the shoulder than the waist, I think; I do not remember anything else; I have seen prisoner prior to June 20; I never spoke to him until that day; I have seen him pass in and out of the house several times.

What was the condition of Lucy McLaughlin on or about the 17th of June, three days previous to the murder?

Objected to.

Question withdrawn.

That is all I know of my own knowledge.

Cross-examination.—I keep the house No. 139 Prince-street; I have been married; it is eight years since I was unmarried.

What sort of a house do you keep?

Court—That is admitted.

I was in the room when I saw them kneeling; they were only a short distance from me; the girl appeared to speak as if she was frightened; about the same tone in which she would speak to her, I being hard of hearing; she was speaking to O'Brien; I was as deaf then as I am to-day; never was a witness in a Court of Justice before; I give orders to domestics in the house when necessary; the people might speak to me down stairs sometimes, but I am not in the habit of hearing them; persons have to speak into my ears; I have not, on my oath, heard or understood anything you have said; don't recollect seeing O'Brien only about twice in the house; don't know that O'Brien wanted that girl to leave the house; after the girl had some trouble with him I wanted her to leave; never saw them in the street together; Lucy had been in my house since March, as well as I recollect; on the Sunday before the murder a gentleman called to see Lucy; I don't know of my own knowledge of any one else calling to see her; the girl, Sinclair, was at the door of the room with me; I remained at the door and she left to go for the police; I still remained in the room after they both went down the stairs; I did not say to the girl she must not leave the house to go with him; I did not see the prisoner come into the house that day; did not know he was in till told by Sinclair; did not see O'Brien have hold of the girl trying to pull her down the stairs; she rushed down the stairs and he ran after her; was standing on second stair from the bottom on the second floor at the time I saw them.

At this point the Court charged the Jury that when they separated they must not talk to any person in reference to the case now before them, and not to speak about it.

The Court then adjourned till to-day.

JERRY O'BRIEN is a young man not yet more than 20 years old. He is not a very desperate-looking person, nor is he remarkably captivating in his general appearance. His hair has been, in time past, tastefully curled, but not very well attended to since his residence in the Tombs. Considering that some of his friends would have him regarded as insane, he presents no wild appearance such as would be apt to terrify persons, or make even his counsel afraid to sit near him, but listens to all that is going on very much as the party most deeply interested in such business as the Court has in hand would be likely to do. He is charged with the murder of LUCY MCLAUGHLIN, *alias* Kate Smith, on the 20th of June last. On that tragic occasion, JERRY, as he is familiarly called, had but recently returned from the Fenian raid in Canada. He took his usual place as a lounger about the corner of Greene and Prince streets, where he learned from some of his boon companions in crime that the deceased, who was his accepted and recognized mistress, had, during his absence, ventured upon too close intimacy with JESS ALLEN, another of his old comrades. This appeared to disconcert him considerably. A fishmonger's stand being at convenient distance from him, and on that stand a formidable knife, the appearance of which flashed upon his mind the suggestion of immediate vengeance upon one whose forgiveness he had asked for abuses inflicted but a day or two previous. He had just addressed a note to the deceased asking her not to appear against him in Court, where he had to answer for an assault committed upon her, as already stated. The boy who bore that note to the ill-fated woman returned without a reply. This determined him as to the course he should pursue, so he concealed the fish-knife upon his person, and in a short time entered the house No. 139 Prince-street, and proceeded to the room occupied by the deceased. In a short time the object of his visit was revealed, and the girl rushing from his grasp, fled down the stairs for safety; she pleaded for mercy; he responded by plunging the knife to her heart. The neighborhood was soon thrown into the most intense excitement, and the assailant was at once arrested and lodged in the Eighth Precinct Station-house. The victim of this tragic occurrence was about 21 years of age, comely in person, of rather prepossessing features, and a favorite among the frequenters of the house. She was not possessed of a very smooth temper, and it was said that she had, on several occasions, used the knife, to the great annoyance of her adversaries. She had a quarrelsome reputation among her male acquaintances, but had been thoroughly under the control of the prisoner now called to answer for her murder.

The Ruptured and Crippled Poor.

The New-York Society that supports this Orthopedic Institution at No. 97 Second-avenue, held their fourth semi-annual meeting on the 13th inst. at the rooms No. 39 Bible House, when Dr. KNIGHT, the resident surgeon, read a descriptive report of the benefits that had been afforded this class of sufferers during the past six months, in which he states that in that period 915 patients received treatment, many of whom were supplied with surgical bandages, that if purchased would have cost from $30 to $40 each; also repairs were made upon similar apparatus for patients under treatment, which would amount to that of the first cost, and which were essential to the cure of crippled children. In addition to this expense there have been an average of 24 in-patients under surgical treatment and the care of nurses, some of them entirely helpless from paralysis; others sadly deformed in their limbs and laboring under external abscesses from hip-disease and white swellings; also, cases of spinal diseases and club feet. He also stated that a great number of crippled children are refused in-door treatment, because of the very limited accommodations of the Society being fully occupied. These are supplied with apparatus and treatment, but labor under most serious disadvantages from the want of a proper *régime* in their miserable abodes. It was then stated that the majority of the patients were sent from public charity institutions for trusses, utero-abdominal supporters and laced stockings, which have been supplied them free of charge for the past three years and six months. The whole number of patients treated during this period was 4,197, they being supplied solely by private contribution; not a dollar has been given from the City or State Treasury—not even a remittance of the Society's taxes. The application of the Society for ground whereon to erect a suitable building to receive the little indigent cripples, has been refused; and under this great pressure for relief, the Society is now in straitened circumstances in regard to current expenses, the building fund being invested until a sufficient sum shall be contributed to enable them to build.

The officers and Managers of the Society are: President, JOHN C. GREEN; Vice-Presidents, James Lenox, George Griswold, John David Wolf, Stewart Brown and A. R. Wetmore; Treasurer, Jonathan Sturges; Corresponding Secretary, R. M. Hartly; Recording Secretary, Joseph B. Collins; Managers, John Caswell, Edward S. Jaffray, Otis D. Swan, W. K. Corning, Thomas Denny, Henry S. Terbell, Nathan Bishop, John W. Quincy, George W. Abbe, William C. Gilman and Oliver E. Wood.

A CITY ITEM.—"Burleigh," the New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes thus:

St. Thomas Church was sold and an elegant marble building was to be erected on its site. A well-known confectioner held a lease of an adjoining building whose windows open on to the rear grounds of the church. By a lease from the church corporation which is to run eight years from this time, those windows were to remain open. The new proprietors, anxious to put up their building, offered to purchase the lease. The confectioner asked $5,000, which was thought too high. Afterward the proprietors concluded to give it, when the confectioner raised his price to $10,000. This they decided to give. They changed their minds, however, when the confectioner run his price up to $15,000. Refusing to have anything to do with the confectioner the proprietors run up a cheap, light structure, which will prove a good investment till the eight years' lease has run out. GOUPIL attempted the same game with A. T. STEWART, but without success, and lost the chance to secure a great sum for the lease he held.

THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CASUALTY.—JOHN O'DONNELL, who was run over by a Third-avenue car on Sunday, as previously reported, died at Bellevue Hospital on Monday morning. An inquest will be held by Coroner GOVER to-day. It appears that deceased was partially intoxicated when he attempted to get off the platform, receiving such injuries in his fall that amputation was found necessary. The driver was exonerated from all blame.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Joseph F. Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2691½—Appelby et al. vs. The Astor Fire Insurance Company.
1441—Oswego Starch Factory vs. Rodriguez.
2361—Schwartz vs. Clancy.
2391—Conselle vs. The Philadelphia S. Prop. Co.
2229—Waring et al. vs. The Hoffman Fire Insurance Company.
963—The First National Bank vs. Patterson et al.
2287—Holmes vs. Heath et al.
1186—Griswold vs. Dasham.
2143—Pettigrew vs. Treadwell et al.
1299—Fuchs vs. Gillmann.
2525—Beckstein et al. vs. Matthews.
879—Nichols vs. Kelly.
862—Hartley et al. vs. James et al.
2155—Weaver vs. The First National Bank of New-Orleans.
1161—Prouty vs. Madden et al.
2089—Coughlain vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.
2403—Yeamans, Jr., vs. The Pacific Fire Insurance Company.
1965—Hutchinson vs. Allen et al.

Part II.—Held by Mullin, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Held at No. 73 Duane-street.

Nos.
4158—Day et al. vs. Clewet al.
4—Everett vs. Garrison.
2096—McDu... vs. Laneken.
1940—O'Donn... vs. Osgood et al.
2254—Lefferts et al. vs. The Bleecker-street and F. F. R. Co.
994—Britton et al. vs. Frinett et al.
1238—Herenkind vs. Tapscott.
1430—Christie vs. Haskell.
977—Kennedy vs. Randall.
1970—Peterson et al. vs. Long.
1004—Donaldson vs. Pine et al.
1068—De Lorme vs. Schwarzpoelar.
1374—Am. Spinal Spring S. H. Co. vs. Perin.
340—Williams vs. Serrell et al.
2540—Allen vs. Kennedy.
284—Austin vs. Gippert.
660—Boyd vs. Clarke.
666—Thiele vs. Bernheimer.
338—Freeman vs. Second-av. R. Co.
930—Mudgett vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Justice Potter, at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Demurrers.

Nos.
11—Taylor vs. The Quicksilver Mining Company.

Issues of law and fact.

Nos.
163—Marvin vs. Hoffman.
195—Elliott vs. Hood.
206—Moore vs. Pine et al.
177—Martine vs. Phyfe.
208—Lewis vs. Anson et al.
209—Seft vs. Haveron.
210—Trustees of N. Y. Prot. Epis. Pub. School vs. Hogg et al.
211—Mech's. Build'g. Assn. vs. Whitney & Co.
212—The Union Bank vs. Hunt et al.
213—Laird vs. Laird.
214—Woodcock vs. Collins et al.
215—Burnell vs. Hoyes et al.
216—Little vs. Turnure.
217—Banks vs. Conover.
218—Sauer vs. Wright.
219—Townshend vs. Pinckney.
220—Cohen vs. Jackson.
221—Burton vs. Smith.
222—Spyer vs. Colgate.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, P. J., Clerke and Ingraham, J. J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.—Enumerated Calendar.

Nos.
29—Brett vs. Catlin, et al.
30—Popperhausen vs. Irving, impld., &c.
31—Wooster vs. Landen, Jr., exr.
32—Del Vecchio vs. Leslie.
33—Sarles vs. the Mayor, &c.
34—Gray vs. Norris.
36—Mead et al. vs. Shepard.
37—Binsse, exr., &c., vs. Wood.
38—Same vs. Same.
39—Mix vs. The Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
—Whinfield vs. Stein et al., exrs.
43—Edgerton vs. Bratt.
44—Gantry vs. Doane.
45—Matthews vs. Hobby.
46—Howland vs. Coffin et al.
47—Thrall vs. Krum.
48—Hoy vs. Smith.
49—McCombie vs. Spader.
50—Krohn vs. Oechs.
51—Same vs. Same.
52—Sloane vs. Van Wyck.
53—Morgan vs. A. S. Peabody et al.
54—Williamson vs. Mussbaum.
55—Ackroyd vs. Ackroyd.
56—Spofford vs. Leland.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Reserved Causes.

Nos.
78—— vs. ——.
107—The W. Alex. and G. R. R. Co. vs. Leonard.
133—Williams vs. Prendergast.
140—Butler et al. vs. Bingham et al.

The general call is No. 140.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2539—McBennett vs. the 2d-av. R. R. Co.
2241—Wakeman vs. Gowdy.
2477—Bently et al. vs. Chase.
1835—Lasate vs. The Comp. Gen. Trans.
871—Delafield et al. vs. The Union Ferry Co. of Brooklyn.
2667—McIntyre vs. Dayton.
2591—Schmidt vs. Herfurth.
2771—Casey vs. The Mayor, &c.
2643—Richardson vs. Jones.
2175—Bruce vs. Taylor, et al.
2633—Bier vs. Dexter.
2569—Barrows et al. vs. Brink et al.
2607—Hoyt et al. vs. Wallerstein et al.
2615—Wilson et al. vs. Jewett et al.
2649—Cutting vs. Lee et al.
2053—Archer vs. The H. R. R. Co.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2746—Burns vs. Rourk.
2610—Ryan vs. Henry, Jr., et al.
2460—Brownell vs. Van Riker.
2616—McDonald vs. Kelly.
2376—Rusk et al vs. Guilleaume.
2704—Ross vs. The Mayor, &c.
2768—Campbell vs. The Same.
2770—Fry vs. The Same.
2776—Birdsall vs. Bond.
2778—McFadden vs. Blake.
2636—Tilloteon vs. Dall.
2738—Herrman, infant, vs. Yellintek.
2744—Branjes et al. vs. Groom et al.
2924—Blake et al vs. Peck.
2926—Kimball vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1556—Waterbury vs. Shipman.
1543—Van Dyker vs. Hatch.
1237—Farrington vs Robbins.
1546—Cohen vs. Ferris.
1654—Foote vs. Burnham.
1710—Mulhall vs. Butterby.
1713—Davis vs. Stern.
1734—Kemmina vs. Strauss.
1736—Meany vs. Burger.
1651—Flynn vs. The 9th-av. R. R. Co.
1668—Harmon vs. Keys.
1053—Birket vs. De Lapidan and another.
1739—Brinkerhoff vs. O'Callaghan.
683—Aberthny vs. Bird.
1652—Anderson vs. Rion.

Part II.—Held by Cardoso, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1622—Norris vs. Stewart.
936—Shipman vs. Regan.
1783—Brady vs. Lamb.
1583—Scheppeler vs. Eisner.
1492—McIlvaine vs. Penfield, imp.
1601—Mullins vs. Decker.
1480—Wright vs. Leary.
1634—Burger vs. Bank of North America.
1663—Harmon vs. Keys.
1791—Nulls vs. Wolf.
1792—Brandes vs. Dukes.
1796—Lahey vs. Rigney.
1797—Honald vs. Haalke.
1799—Schutt vs. Course.
1800—McLean vs. Scheppeler and another.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
—Smith vs. Ayres.
81—Kreisler vs. Hecht.
77—Dixon vs. McManus.
87—Stupp vs. Richardt.
[illegible]
92—Schmidt vs. Salem.
94—Salter vs. Gilbert.
96—Pope vs. Segal.
97—Webber vs. Seligsberg.
[illegible]
89—McKenna vs. McCaffrey.
90—Morran vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company.
91—Hunter vs. Ellon.
92—Courtney vs. Johnson.
99—Van Hoben vs. Steele.
100—Ritter vs. Livingston.
101—Hendrickson vs. Ball.
102—Moullier vs. Charman.
103—Farrell vs. Martin.
104—Beigler vs. Maik.

Heavy Verdict Against a Railroad Company—Drover's Pass.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley and a Jury.

George Lockwood vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company.—This was an action to recover damages for a personal injury sustained by the plaintiff. The plaintiff was a drover, and was riding on one of the defendants' cattle trains, having on board a quantity of cattle belonging to him. He had one of the drover's passes, as they are called, by virtue of which drovers who have charge of cattle are allowed to ride free on the road. Word was brought to him that some of his cattle had fallen down. It was dark, and he wished to take a brakeman's lantern to go and see to them; but as the brakeman could not spare it he started to go in the dark, and fell into a place where the railroad on a high embankment passed over a road, the road bed not being planked over, and was seriously and permanently injured by the fall.

The defendants claimed that the effect of the pass was to free them from responsibility, but that in any event they were free from negligence in the matter.

The Judge charged that the effect of the pass would not be to free them from responsibility from the consequences of negligence, if there was any on their part, which he left to them as a question of fact.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of $25,000.

Seaman's Wages—Desertion.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Edward Marmion vs. The steamer Glaucus.—This was a libel for seaman's wages. The libelant alleged that he shipped on board the steamer for a voyage from this port to New-Orleans; that he worked on board her for five days; that on the morning when she was to sail he helped to get up steam, and then, without leave, left the vessel, as he said, to go and get some medicine, and that when he came back the vessel had just moved from the wharf, and he was told that he need not try to come on board as they had got a man in his place. The libelant claimed to recover wages during the whole voyage, and board that he paid on shore meanwhile.

The claimants gave testimony by three witnesses that the libelant asked leave to go ashore, and was refused, being told that the vessel was about to sail, and that he could not go ashore; that the vessel waited about half an hour after she was ready to sail, till she got another man in his place, when she at once sailed.

The case being closed, the Judge said that if the case had been left on the libelant's own testimony, he could not have recovered; that seamen were always entitled to the consideration of Courts of Admiralty, but that a seaman should leave his vessel just as she was about to sail, and that a large steamer should be detained at her dock, with steam up, while a seaman went about the streets to hunt up medicine or for any other purpose, was a thing that could not be allowed; still less if he left, as the claimant's witnesses testified, in violation of orders.

Libel dismissed, but without costs.

For libelant, Mr. Nash; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Tracy & Benedict.

APPLICATION BY SURETY TO REMAND PROPERTY INTO CUSTODY.

The Steamer Doris.—This was an application by a surety, who had signed bonds for the vessel, to procure her discharge from arrest in an action against her, to have the vessel remanded to the custody of the Marshal, and to be released from liability on the bond which he had signed. The application was made on a petition which stated that the other surety who signed with him was dead, and that the claimants of the steamer had agreed to sell the vessel and also all their other property, but had not yet transferred the same. The Court declined to grant the application, holding that under the decision of Judge NELSON in the case of the *Union* there was no power in the Court to remand the vessel into custody.

For the application, Mr. Stevens. In opposition, Messrs. Benedict, Tracy & Benedict.

Collision at Wharf—Demurrage.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

Nicholas Vanderwall vs. The Steamer Santee.—This was a libel to recover damages for a collision. The libelant alleged that his lighter, the *Washingtonian*, was lying at a wharf in the East River on the 13th of December last, when she was carelessly run into by the *Santee*; that the owner of the *Santee* had paid the damages for the repairs of the lighter, but had refused to pay for her detention while the repairs were being made.

The claimants of the *Santee* alleged that the libelant was not the owner of the lighter at the time, and that they repaired the vessel under an agreement that no claim should be made for detention of her.

Their proof failed, however, to establish either allegation, and the Court gave a decree for the libelant, with a reference to a Commissioner to ascertain the damages.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Tracy & Benedict; for respondents, Mr. Bonnell.

Who is Colonel of the Thirty-seventh Regiment?—Military Law vs. Civil Law—An Interesting Question Before Our Courts.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT — PART I.—NOV. 13.

Before Justice J. F. Barnard and a Jury.

The People of the State of New-York ex rel. Charles M. Catlin vs. W. H. Farrar.—The facts of this case are substantially as follows: In August, 1865, Col. Ashley resigned his command in the Thirty-seventh New-York Regiment. In September following an election was held to fill the vacancy, in pursuance of the orders of Gen. Hall, at which election the staff officers voted. The result was that Charles M. Catlin was elected by a vote of 16 to 14. From that election Capt. Lyon, of Company F, appealed to Brig.-Gen. Hall, and that officer affirmed the election and declared it valid. The ground on which Capt. Lyon protested was that the staff officers had no right to vote, their term of office having expired when Col. Ashley resigned. Col. Catlin was duly qualified and received his commission as Colonel.

Capt. Brown then appealed to the Governor as Commander-in-Chief, and that official, through the Adjutant-General, reversed Gen. Hall's decision, on the ground that the staff officers, holding their offices under or by virtue of the previous commander, could not vote at an election for Colonel. Catlin's commission was thereupon revoked, and a new election ordered, which took place on the 11th of January, 1866, at which time the defendant, Wm. H. Farrar, was elected as Colonel of the regiment. He received his commission, and, as we understand it, is now the acting Colonel.

This action is commenced by a writ in the nature of a *quo warranto*, for the purpose of testing the title to the office. Col. Catlin claims that the officers had a right to vote, inasmuch as he assumed command of the regiment immediately after the resignation of Col. Ashley; he (Catlin) being at the time of the resignation Lieutenant-Colonel. He reappointed the staff officers. He also insisted that the commission having been once regularly issued to him, the Adjutant-General had no right or power to revoke it. Col. Farrar, on the other side, claimed that if the staff officers were reappointed, such action was irregular and void, for the reason that no copy of the same was promulgated or filed in the office of the Adjutant-General.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

For plaintiff, Mr. Fithian; for defendant, Mr. John E. Burrill.

Action Against Indorsers of a Promissory Note.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—NOV. 13.

Before Justice Joseph F. Barnard and a Jury.

Lewis W. Phillips vs. Paul Campagniae and Albert Campagniae.—This is an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendants as indorsers of a promissory note for $1,500. After maturity of the note the plaintiff executed to the maker a discharge under the Revised Statutes for "Compromises with Partners and Joint Debtors." It was objected on the part of the counsel for defendants, C. A. Henriques, Esq., that a release of maker discharged all other parties to the note. The Jury, under direction of the Court, rendered a verdict for the defendants. An allowance of $20 was granted defendants attorney.

James Campbell for plaintiffs; C. A. Henriques for defendants.

Action by a Wife Against Her Husband—Decree of Separation Asked on the Ground of Cruelty, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 13.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Anna L. Murphy vs. Andrew Gross.—A motion was made in this action to restrain the defendant from disposing of or in any way interfering with certain property in this City, in which the plaintiff claims to have an interest. All the facts and circumstances pertaining are remarkable and interesting. It seems that on the 26th of August, 1856, the plaintiff, now Anna L. Murphy, was married to Daniel T. Murphy. For several years, so far as is known outside of the immediate family circle, they lived quite happily. But a few months ago Mrs. Murphy commenced a suit in this Court against her husband for the purpose of obtaining a decree of divorce against him, on the ground of cruelty and inhuman treatment. Plaintiff did not pretend that her husband had been guilty of such infidelity to her as would enable her to obtain a complete divorce, but only such a separation from bed and board as the statutes of this State permit in cases where it is proved the husband has treated his wife cruelly, or where he neglects or refuses to provide for her according to his means. Seven children, the eldest of which is now about nine years of age, are at present residing with the wife and mother in an elegant up-town mansion. The divorce suit commenced some months ago, is still pending before a referee, and inasmuch as by one of the rules of the Supreme Court the testimony in such cases is not allowed to be made public through the Press, our readers will not have an opportunity to peruse the details. It is sufficient to say that the numerous acts of barbarity which the wife alleges were perpetrated upon her by her husband, are all denied by the latter in a long answer, drawn up and verified by himself, in which he sets forth how well he has treated her and what an affectionate husband and father he has been. He claims that he has always provided her with everything necessary not only, but with luxu-

ries—everything which heart could wish. But all this matter relates to the action for separation.

It appeared on the argument of the motion in this case yesterday, that soon after the wife commenced the suit the husband executed a deed of a fine brown-stone front house, situated in East Thirty-fourth-street, near Lexington-avenue, to the defendant herein, for the sum of $60,000. The wife claims, at all events, her right of dower in this, and by means of the suit against defendant, Gross, she proposes to have it retained or held in such a manner under the direction of the Court, that she will not be remediless in case she succeeds in the suit against her husband. The husband is reputed wealthy. Her counsel claims that he cannot be worth less than $1,000,000. The house above-named, he says, is worth from $100,000 to $110,000. That Murphy has disposed of it for little more than one-half its value, in fraud of her rights. That he also disposed of a large portion of costly furniture which was contained therein; also that he some time since secretly departed from this City for San Francisco, Cal., whither he has gone for the purpose of disposing of a large real and personal estate, valued at from $500,000 to $600,000; all of which he believed is for the purpose of defrauding the wife out of her proportion of the large estate.

On the other hand, it is contended that the house up town was sold for its full value; that he has a country seat at New-Brighton, Staten Island, which rents, in its present furnished state, for $666 per month, or $8,000 per annum. This the husband has offered to his wife, to keep and hold as her own property, and a large sum per annum besides. That he is now paying, and has for a long time promptly paid, her bills, which have averaged $100 per day, or over $36,000 per year. One of his business partners in this City testified that all the wife's bills were paid except one, which was that for the wages of a maid that Mr. Murphy had directed should not be paid, for the reason that he had discharged her from his service. Counsel claimed that the wife was living in splendid style in their house up town; that she and her children had always been supplied with every luxury they required. One hundred dollars per day and a furnished house in which to live he thought was ample until such time as a competent tribunal should decide the questions now pending in the divorce suit.

Counsel for plaintiff said that was not the point. She wished to be secured in some way, so that when she succeeded in the action brought for a separation, as ultimately she would, she would not be entirely penniless. The husband was putting his property out of his hands, or at least into such shape that she could not touch it, just as fast as he could. He had no doubt gone to San Francisco for that very purpose.

The Court said he was not altogether without embarrassment in this case. He would take the papers and examine them. Decision reserved.

For plaintiff, John McKeon, Esq.; for defendant, Mr. Troup.

The Statute of Limitations.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—NOV. 13.

Before Judge Barbour.

This was an action brought by *John Atwill* vs. *Isaac D. Blake*, to recover $80, the balance of debt claimed to be owing by Blake to Atwill for goods sold and delivered. Blake set up for defence the statute of limitations. Plaintiff proved a payment of a portion of the debt within the time set by the statute of limitations. This payment was made to a clerk of Mr. Atwill, who met defendant in the street, but it was not proved that defendant stated at the time of the payment that it was to be applied on the debt of Mr. Atwill. Counsel for the defendant moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that a part payment of a debt was only a renewal of a promise to pay the claim, and that in order to prove such a renewal it was necessary that the payment should be accompanied by special directions that it was to be applied on the debt, and that this should not be left to the inference of the Jury.

The Court denied the motion, saying that it was a proper question for the Jury to determine from all the circumstances, and from the conversation of the defendant with Tuthill's clerk, the payment was made on the debt due to Mr. Tuthill.

The Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $128 71, being the amount of the claim with interest.

James Henderson for plaintiff; Larned and Warren for defendant.

Suit Against Bounty Speculators.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—NOV. 13.

Before Judge Barbour.

This suit was brought by Geo. F. Cook, an enlisted soldier of the late war, against John A. Hull for the recovery of $300, being the balance of $800 which Cook received for enlisting. For defence Hull set up that one Kassmire, a Deputy Provost-Marshal of this City, procured the enlistment of Cook at Poughkeepsie, and that Cook agreed with him that he should have all the bounty which he might obtain over and above $500. Cook denied this agreement, and the question for the Jury was simply whether they believed Hull and Kassmire's statements, or that of Cook. The Judge, in commenting on the case, spoke in severe terms of the conduct of a Provost-Marshal of the Government, whose duty it was to procure enlistments, speculating on the bounty of those who had enlisted, and reserving a portion thereof for his own services. It appeared in evidence that Cook had been rejected at one recruiting station previous to his enlistment at Poughkeepsie on account of his eye-sight, so that it appeared that Kassmire had aided in enlisting a man who was disqualified for the service, in order to get a portion of the bounty. $150 of the $300 was shown to have gone into the hands of Hull, who was a friend of Cook, and proposed to act in his behalf voluntarily and without recompense. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $235 and interest.

Mr. Washburne for plaintiff: M. B. Andrus for defendant.

Verdict Against an Insurance Company—What is Not a Good Defence to a Claim Against a Company.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II—NOV. 13.

Before Justice Mullen and a Jury.

Spencer T. Parmelee vs. *The Hoffman Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York.*—This action was brought to recover the sum of $2,500 from the defendants, that being the amount of an insurance policy issued by the above-named Company on the goods, effects, &c., of the plaintiff's manufactory, situated at No. 9 Howard-street, in the City of New-Haven, Conn. The establishment was known as the Parmelee Piano-forte Manufactory, and was destroyed by fire on the 30th day of August, 1865, by reason of the overflowing of a pan of japan in an adjoining building occupied by the Lindsay Firearms Company. The defendants refused to pay the amount for which the property was insured for several reasons, among which were, that false representations as to the occupancy of the building were made at the time the policy was granted, and also at the time plaintiff made out his proofs of loss. Another reason for non-payment assigned was, that the building was used in part for the manufacture of firearms, which business was deemed extra hazardous. Also, that the agreement, at the time of issuing the policy was that the plaintiff was not to keep more than five gallons of benzine on the premises at one time; whereas, in fact, he kept there constantly, on an average, a quantity of more than five barrels of that highly inflammable material. Hence the defendants claimed the policy was void.

After the testimony was all in, the Judge presiding decided that there was no question of fact to go to the jury, and directed a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest amounting in the whole to $2,675.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Sanford & Woodruff; for defendants, Messrs. Miller, Stoutenburgh & Peckham.

Supreme Court—Kings County—Special Term.

Before Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert.

THE RIGHT TO USE THE STREETS FOR RAILWAY PURPOSES.

In the matter of John Rogers and others *vs.* The Brooklyn City Railroad, being an application for an injunction restraining defendants from laying a railroad on Greene-avenue, Brooklyn, and the argument on which was heard on Saturday last, and a report of which was published in the TIMES of Sunday, Judge GILBERT rendered his decision this morning, as follows:

In the case of John Rogers and others *vs.* the Brooklyn City Railroad Company; if the question presented to me were new I should hesitate long before I should withhold from the plaintiffs the relief asked for, but from a careful examination of the authorities and the statutes in relation to the subject, I must hold that the question so far as to adjudication in this district is concerned, is no longer an open one. The first question as to the right of the side owners has been long settled by the General term. This using of a highway or street in a city for a horse railroad is only a qualification of the regular use for which the space in the street is devoted. Until a decision of the Court of Appeals is made, overruling the decisions in this district, I must adhere to the law as now held. Then in regard to the other point, viz.: as to the prohibition against the Common Council granting authority to use the streets for railroad purposes, without the consent of the owners in the street, it is restricted to roads which begin and end in the City. That is not the case with this Brooklyn City Railroad, and that such was the legislative intent is evident to my mind from the act of 1861, which reiterated the prohibition and made it more absolute, and expressly and by name excepted this road and one or two others. The motion for an injunction must be denied and the temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.

MANDAMUS AGAINST THE AUDITOR OF BROOKLYN.

In the case of the publishers of the Brooklyn City newspapers *vs.* the Auditor of that city, being an application for a mandamus to compel him to audit certain bills for advertising for the Corporation, Judge GILBERT ruled that it was undoubtedly the intent of the Legislature that the bills should be paid, and it was immaterial whether there were funds or not in the Treasury to meet them, the Auditor's duty was simply to ascertain the legality of the bills and determine their amount.

Quarrel Between Distillers.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 13.

Before Judge Daly.

This was an application by Chas. Dougherty for an injunction against Patrick Cuff, to restrain him from carrying on a distillery. Dougherty claims that Cuff agreed to pay $2,800 for an interest in the distillery, of which sum he has only paid $2,000, and has neglected to pay the balance; also, that Cuff carried on the business without a license, and thereby brought about a seizure by the Revenue officers of a quantity of liquor. In reply Cuff says that in addition to the payment of $2,000 for his interest in the business, he has paid the working expenses of the distillery, and he accuses Dougherty of having instigated the seizure of the liquor by the Revenue officers, in order to break up his business.

The Court took the papers and reserved a decision.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 13.

By Judge Jones.

Stoddart vs. Stoddart; motion for alimony granted.

By Justice Monell.

Solon F. Goodridge vs. The National Fire Insurance Company; motion granted. William Gabel vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; motion granted. Horatio Bonarth vs. Thos. Medley; motion granted. James Brooke vs. Jackson S. Schultz; order granted. Ezekiel Donnell vs. Jackson S. Schultz; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 13.

By Judge Daly.

Kachler vs. Franck; motion granted. Same vs. Same; motion so far as it asks for a commission granted, but stay of proceedings denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 13.

By Justice Barnard.

Louis Franze vs. Susan Franze; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; custody of the children, Angela Franze, Rasje Franze and Alice Franze, awarded to the plaintiff. John K. Myers et al. vs. Israel Ritterman; motion denied.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justice Dowling.

ILL-DIRECTED GENIUS.

James Walsh, as was sworn to in evidence, had been "a dacent boy and industrious" from the time he was "so big," and had proved his devotion to his adopted country, or to the bounty, by carrying arms for two years and a half. Unfortunately for him, he concluded some two months ago to convert the "hard earnins" of this fighting time of his life into a little business of some kind, believing his genius lay in that direction. This was a mistake which James made, as the sequel shows. He rented the basement of a house forming the northwest corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, where he purposed to carry on the respectable calling of a dealer in oysters. Unhappily, his genius took a higher flight, and he learned to his cost that it isn't every man who can keep a hotel. The officer on that post stated that James' establishment had lately become disorderly, and was the rendezvous of persons of unenviable reputation, both male and female, and he gave such a graphic description of "what he saw down there the other morning very early," that there was no doubt on the mind of the Justice that James had mistaken his profession; for which error and what came of it, he was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

TWO COATS NOT BETTER THAN ONE.

George Miller, a barkeeper at No. 256 Fulton-street, charged John Clammer with stealing his coat. John, it appears, came into the place for refreshments, and the better to enjoy himself, took off his overcoat and hung it on a peg, over that of George, in the neighborhood of the bar. When going out, being warm after his little indulgence, he chose not to put on his coat again, but rather take it gracefully over his arm. In taking it down from the peg, he forgot that there was another one underneath it, and so took both. For this little lapse of memory and unfortunate deficiency in his knowledge of the table of weights and measures, he was sent to prison for three months.

Edward Holmes was likewise charged with taking an overcoat, which proved to be the property of John Darney. To the charge that he took it, knowing it was not his own, he pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

Henry Palmer also pleaded guilty to stealing the coat of Lewis C. Byrne, value $25, for which offence he was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

Officer Henry Cassiday charged William Millbrook with voting illegally at the late election. The officer stated that he saw him come to the poll and vote, giving his residence as No. 132 Tenth-avenue, whereas he was actually residing at No. 319 West Nineteenth-street. Counsel for the prisoner showed in evidence that he had voted at the previous election from the address first named, where he then resided with his mother; and that at this time, although he had gone to West Nineteenth-street about two weeks before election time, he still looked upon the other as his home. Further, counsel denied the jurisdiction of the Court in the case. Respectable witnesses were brought to prove the good character of the prisoner, and did so. The mother of the young man, a stout German lady, was called, and testified to the address he gave as being that of his home, when he was at home, but that unhappily he had lately taken "a vancy to a married voomans" at the other address, which accounted for his brief residence there. As there was no evidence whatever in the personal appearance of the prisoner that he was a person likely to do worse than take "a vancy to a married voomans," he having made no effort to poll more than a single vote, he was acquitted, and the scrupulous officer did not get the $100.

Officer Henderson charged Charles Kelly with illegal voting in the First District of the Eighth Ward. He swore that he saw him deposit his ballot twice on the day of the election. He had no doubt as to his identity, having seen him often "around the corners." An Inspector of the district named stated that he saw the prisoner deposit his vote, but to his belief once only. He thought he could not be in error in this, as he kept a careful lookout. The policeman was unsupported by evidence, and the prisoner got the benefit of the doubt and was acquitted.

Officer Samuel McCannon charged Joseph Kemys with illegal voting in the Fourteenth District of the Twentieth Ward. He stated that his residence was at No. 476 Ninth-avenue, whereas he knew him to reside in Wooster-street. Kemys was a German, and looked to be, as he claimed he was, ignorant of the law. He had voted but once he said, and did not mean to vote again. He had lived in Ninth-avenue at the place named, and it was there he had registered, but he had left the place since, and was living, as the officer stated, in Wooster-street at the time of the election. His friends had told him it was all right. It was clear that Kemys had got into the hands of ill-advising friends who had thus counseled him to break the law. He was fined $50 and sent to the City Prison for ten days, the victim of misplaced confidence.

AN ELECTION ROW.

Thomas Jackson, whose face bore the evidence of hard blows, was charged by Officer Cornelius Reid with an assault. Reid stated that on the day of the election there was a row in his district, in which the prisoner had been engaged; that after the row was over Jackson was standing at the corner, near the scene of the disturbance, and that he went up to him and told him to go home; that he refused, whereupon he arrested him, and that when conveying him to the Station-house he committed the assault complained of, in which he, the officer, was severely beaten and kicked. On cross-examination the officer admitted that the prisoner, when asked to go home, said that he was a citizen, that he was offending no one, breaking no law, and had a right to remain where he was. He also admitted that when he took hold of the prisoner to enforce the arrest, the prisoner proposed to go quietly with another officer, but refused to go with him. Witnesses, as to character, were brought forward and gave evidence in favor of Jackson, and others swore that he was much abused by the officer who had made the arrest against the protest of the people round about him, and who, after using his locust freely, had walked behind the prisoner with his revolver pointed at him. Justice DOWLING, whose sympathy were clearly with the prisoner, as those of all in Court were, reproved him for resisting the arrest as he did, explaining to him that whatever right he had to stand on the corner, he had no right to make choice of the officer who should take him to the station. The officer who arrested him did so on the assumption that he was doing his duty, and could not transfer that duty. He thought, however, he had received sufficient punishment already, and would acquit him. Reid was reproved for carrying his revolver as described as unjustifiable under the circumstances.

TROUBLE AMONG THE M'CARTYS.

John McCarty charged John McCarty with hitting him with a slung shot and with making a hole in his head therewith. The prisoner who was the younger John, was a decent looking young man of twenty years. John, the elder, was a shabby looking person of forty. Mrs. Flynn, a witness, deposed that the elder John came to the house of Mrs. McCarty, the mother of the younger John, and demanded admittance, which was refused him, as he was neither relative nor friend, and was not a stranger to be taken in, but was looked upon as a disreputable person; that he tried to force his way in, and had almost succeeded in doing so, when the younger John came to his mother's rescue and struck the elder John upon the head, not with a slung shot, as charged, but with a cane with an ivory head upon it. Mrs. McCarthy made a similar statement, and swore that she kept the door against the complainant for 15 minutes, until her son came to her relief. John, the younger, was reproved by the Court for using more violence than was necessary in the repulsion of the complainant and imposed a fine of $10, which was paid promptly by the prisoner, who looked over at his namesake in such a manner as to convey an idea that he would do it to him again for the same money.

FOREIGNERS, BEWARE.

Mary Reardon wiled Ruperto Arrango, a foreigner, into a house of ill-fame, where she picked his pocket of $20 and a penknife, and while endeavoring to get his money back he was attacked and beaten by four or five men, who robbed him of all he had. Mary was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

THE MARBLE-SHOOTING SEASON.

Michael Gerrity was charged with stealing a box of marbles from the store of a young colored woman named Mary A. Brown. Miss Brown gave her testimony in a clear, quiet manner, which won from the Court its sympathy, and possibly occasioned the reproof which was given the officer who made the arrest, when he spoke of her as a black girl. "Colored lady, Sir, you mean," said Justice Dowling; whereat the officer blushed and corrected himself. Gerrity was young—young enough to play marbles—and was allowed to go home, having paid the complainant $2. 80 cents for the marbles, and the balance for her loss of time.

WIFE-BEATING.

Andrew Byrne was charged by his wife with beating her and neglecting her and her children. Byrne, a heart-broken looking fellow, complained that his wife had kept him "hell upon earth" for seven years; that she got all his money, but that she misspent it; and that it was hard, very hard, after doing his day's work honestly, to go home and find his children running dirty through the streets, and his home neglected. Justice DOWLING said all this gave him no right to abuse his wife. He would suspend sentence, but he must provide for his wife and children, and to do this he would now allow him to go home.

James Stewart, aged 19, pleaded guilty to stealing a blanket from a horse on Vesey-street, the property of Francis Wyatt. Mr. Wyatt saw him take it. The prisoner was sent to the House of Refuge for one year.

James Ahearn was charged by Michael Shannon with assault, but complainant did not wish the Court to punish the defendant. The Court suspended judgment.

Edward Richards pleaded guilty to stealing two flannel shirts, value $8, from the store of T. Weinlarder. He was sent to the House of Refuge for one year.

Aaron Seamen was charged with stealing two easy chairs at different times. He was sentenced to be confined in the Penitentiary three months for each offence.

Maria Burke was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for stealing a number of dishes from the store of Thomas Finlay.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

AN UNFAITHFUL WASHERWOMAN.

Mary Thomas and Mary Smith were indicted for grand larceny, and the evidence being very clear against them, they pleaded guilty to an attempt. On the 17th of October Mary Thomas, who is 40 years of age, was employed to do some washing in the family of Charles D. Irvus, No. 108 West Thirty-first-street, and while so engaged succeeded in abstracting from the wash clothing of the value of $82. Mary Smith, her friend and boon companion, whose 40 years of life must have given her some little knowledge of human affairs, received the stolen articles of wearing apparel and put them in pawn. This was the sum of their offending, in consideration of which Mary Thomas was sent to the State Prison for two years, and Mary Smith to the Penitentiary for one year.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

Hannah Jackson being in quest of health, and forgetting that "honesty was the best policy," sought to enrich herself at the expense of another, and on the 29th of October appropriated the pocket-book belonging to Ellen Langley, which contained $100. Hannah went through all the grades—first, suspected; second, arrested; third, the stolen property found in her possession; fourth, committed for trial; fifth, indicted for grand larceny; sixth, pleaded guilty; and, lastly, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

A FALLEN PETER.

Peter Gough is the name of a very much neglected boy of sixteen Summers, who stole a chalice and plate of the value of $50 from the premises No. 23 Oliver-street, on the 1st of November. Peter not being able to upset the testimony which was ready for him, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

SCHURUN GOES INTO BUSINESS.

George Schurun, a boy 17 years old, who had a great itching for trade, but had not the ready money with which to provide himself with a stock of goods, on the 15th of September, helped himself to a portion of the stock of Eugene Bissell, No. 55 Beekman-street, to wit: Three dozen pocket-knives of the value of $50, which he took to Henry H. Harrison, of No. 179 Broadway, who bought them. The proof of George's guilt was so overwhelming that he adopted the course of many other persons whose discretion came too late, and pleaded guilty to the larceny. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.

Detective WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, arrived in town yesterday from Rochester, N. Y., having in custody a young man named Thomas Madigan, whom he had arrested there on a warrant issued by Justice DOWLING. Madigan is charged with having on Thursday last stolen $200 in gold coin, a $100 7-30 U. S. Treasury note, two gold certificates of $25 each, $80 in currency and two watches, from Peter Trainor, of No. 12 Mulberry-street, with whom he was living at the time of the theft. When he was arrested the stolen property, minus the $190 note, was found in his possession, he having spent the missing note in buying clothing and paying his expenses. Madigan was committed for examination.

YOUTHFUL INCENDIARISM.

Two boys, named William W. Pratt and William E. Zabriskie, both employed in the office of Mr. Tappan, a lawyer, having an office on the third floor of No. 106 Broadway, on Thursday evening last, in the absence of their employer, took from the closet adjoining the office a quantity of whisky and cigars, the property of their employer, and helped themselves freely. Fearful that the theft would be discovered and traced to them, the inebriated youths kindled a fire among some papers and old books in the closet and closed the door, intending thus to destroy all evidence of their guilt. Fortunately, the woodwork in the closet did not ignite, and after consuming the paper the fire died out. On the following morning the remains of the fire were discovered, and also the theft of the liquors and cigars. Fire-Marshal Baker was informed of the circumstance, and on questioning the boy Zabriskie in the presence of Mr. Tappan, he confessed the whole affair. Yesterday the boys were arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, and held to bail to await their trial. Mr. Tappan professes confidence in them for the future, and has continued them in his employ.

ROBBED IN A LOW DEN.

Roundsman McDonnell, of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday arrested a young man giving the name of John Wilson, who stands charged with having stolen $250 in Treasury notes and a gold watch and chain from John Scherriebb, of No. 57 Bayard-street. It appeared that Scherriebb, on Saturday night last, was decoyed into a low den in the Five Points, where drugged liquor was administered to him. While unconscious he was robbed of his watch and money. Michael Kennedy, who was in the place at the time, testified that he heard a noise in the room where the complainant was, and on looking in saw Wilson knock Scherriebb down, and steal the watch and money from his prostrate victim. On this evidence the magistrate determined to hold him for trial, and in default of bail the accused was locked up in prison. Kennedy was committed to the House of Detention, to insure his appearance as a witness at the approaching trial. Several of the low females who inhabit the place were also arrested, but subsequently discharged for want of sufficient evidence against them.

ROBBED HIS EMPLOYER.

Within the past three months Mr. Isaac Hirsch, wholesale dealer in cutlery at No. 91 Chambers-street, has at various times lost a large quantity of pocket cutlery. He at length became satisfied that some one in his employ was robbing him, but in spite of his utmost exertions he failed to detect the thief. In this dilemma he called upon Capt. Greer, of the Third Precinct, who detailed Detectives Tilley and Brophy to look up the matter. They finally arrested a young German clerk named George Banman, who subsequently confessed that he was the thief, and that for several months past he had been in the habit of daily stealing from three to five dozen of pocket knives, and disposing of them for a sum far below their real value to William Brady and William Collins. Yesterday these men were arrested and all the prisoners were arraigned before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail each. Banman admits that he has stolen about $900 worth of cutlery, but his employer thinks that he has stolen at least three times that amount. It is said that the property purchased by Carroll and Brady was in turn sold by them for an amount below its real value to street peddlers and others, and that a great portion of it will probably be recovered. Brady and Collins are both young men, and are paper dealers.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

AN UNPROFITABLE SALESMAN.

Mr. E. A. Brooks, boot and shoe manufacturer and dealer in Broadway, has, during the past week, missed several articles from his store, but was wholly unable to trace them. On Saturday last he observed one of his salesmen acting in a very suspicious manner just before leaving to go to dinner. When he went out Mr. Brooks immediately followed him and caused his arrest. Upon searching him a pair of crimson-colored satin slippers, valued at $8, were found in his coat pocket. He offered as an explanation of this circumstance that the slippers had been ordered by a lady in Brooklyn, to whom he was then carrying them, which proved, upon inquiry, to be untrue. Upon being brought before Justice Dodge yesterday morning the prisoner gave his name as Tobias W. Walker, *alias* Washburn. He then admitted his guilt, and further acknowledged that he had stolen four other pairs of shoes, at different times, valued at $20, from the same establishment. He was committed for trial in default of the required bail.

A SNEAK THIEF.

Yesterday morning James Freed, who boards at No. 91 Perry-street, went to his work as usual, and on his return home at dinner time was surprised to find a man just in the act of leaving his (Freed's) room with a silver watch, valued at $30, and $45 in United States Treasury-notes, which he had stolen from a bureau drawer in the apartment. He was immediately arrested, when he gave his name as Isaac P. Smith. He was committed for examination, in default of bail.

CONFESSED HIS GUILT.

Charles Mayer, a young German, of respectable appearance, was yesterday arraigned on the charge of stealing a ring valued at $10, beside $8 in national bank notes, from a woman named Mary Grogan, who resides in the same tenement-house. He at once admitted his guilt, and electing to be tried at Special Sessions, was committed in default of bail.

REV. G. T. WILLIAMS' CASE.

We are requested by Justice DODGE, of Jefferson Market Police Court, to contradict the mis-statement that occurred in the City news column of yesterday's TIMES, with reference to Rev. G. T. Williams, now on bail, charged with picking Mrs. Moore's pocket. The Judge has not yet decided either for or against the propriety of holding the accused for trial, and will not do so until the 21st inst., when the examination in the case will be concluded.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

SHOWING HOW HENRY GALEN LOST HIS NEW COAT.

Henry Galen keeps a liquor saloon at No. 308 Broome-street. On Monday evening four men entered the place together and called for "drinks." While these were being prepared, one of the party, named Edward B. Thompson, asked the way to the water-closet. Upon being shown he went out of the back-door into the yard, and no more was seen of him at that time. The remaining three then left also. When Mr. Galen was about to go home he discovered that his new coat, valued at $40, which he had hung up in the back part of the store was gone, and suspicion at once fell upon Thompson, who was soon afterward arrested, and yesterday committed by Justice SHANDLEY for examination in default of bail.

REPLENISHING HER WARDROBE.

Clara Millman, who lives at No. 38 Goerck-street, yesterday caused the arrest of Mary Burns, who, as she alleges, was caught stealing four dresses out of complainant's room on Monday afternoon. Mary was committed for examination by the Judge in default of bail. She will doubtless get all the dresses she will need for the Winter from the authorities of an adjacent island.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 13, 1866.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81....C.	114¾	300 Bos. Water P	32½
55,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	108⅝	300 Pac. M. S. Co	243
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	107½	30 do	244
37,000 do	107⅜	300 do	243½
10,000 do	107½	200 do	243⅞
18,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65	107⅜	100 do	243¾
13,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	107⅝	400 N. Y. Central	115½
1,000 Tr. Notes 7-30s Sec. Ser.	106	20 do	116⅝
10,150 do	105⅝	200 do....s10	115
3,500 do.....3d Ser.	105⅝	100 do....s30	114
1,000 do	105⅞	10 do.....2d call	115¼
2,000 Tenn. 6s '90	93	400 Erie Railroad	81½
8,000 do	92½	100 do	81⅜
14,000 N. Car. 6s	80	600 do	82
1,000 N. Car. 6s....x-c.	62	100 do.....2d call	81⅞
20,000 Missouri 6s	87	1700 Reading R	115⅜
10,000 do	87¾	19 Mich. Cen. R	113½
10,000 do	88	100 do	114
20,000 do	89	700 M. S. & N. I	88¼
3,000 Ohio 6s, '81	100	400 do	88⅝
5,000 Louisiana 6s	90	100 do....s30	88½
20,000 O. & M. C.	34	100 do	88½
10,000 do	33¼	1100 Clev. & Pitts	91
14,000 Erie 4th M	94½	50 Chi. & N. W	52¼
1,000 N.Y.Cen.6s,'83	94	300 do	52½
4,000 C. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bds	85	800 do	52⅞
5,000 Alt.&T.H.2d P.	85	50 Chi. & N. W. P	77½
4,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.2d.	96½	700 do	78
1,000 Gt.W.R. 2d M.	72	100 do.....2d call	77¾
30 Amer. Ex. Bk	114	200 Cleve. & Tol	117
15 Cen. N. Bank	112½	100 Tol., W. & W	50½
20 Shoe & L. Bank	115	100 do	50¾
35 Fourth N. Bk	110	100 P., Ft. W. & C	109¼
18 Imp. & Trad. B'k	114½	2,000 do	109
10 Ninth Nat. Bank	119	800 do	109⅛
100 Central Coal	56¼	210 Cle. Col. & Cin. R	113
100 Wilks. Coal	71½	100 Alt. & T. H	46¾
500 West. U. Tel	51½	100 do.....2d call	47
700 do	51⅜	100 Alt. & T. H. Pr	73
12 do	51⅜	250 Del. & Hud. C	160
100 Mar. Min. Pr	29½	200 Chic. & Alt	110
100 do	29⅜	100 Chic. & Alt. P	113
100 At. Mail S. Co	111¾	50 Ind. & Cin	89
300 do	111⅝	200 H. & St. Jo	54¾
100 do	112	300 Mil. & St. P	60½
		5 N. Y. & N. H. R	116½
		200 Adams Ex. Co	77½

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

25,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	110⅝	100 Erie R	81
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	107⅜	500 do	81⅛
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s. N	71	100 do....b3	81¼
2,000 Missouri 6s	88½	200 Erie R. Pr	85
200 Canton Co	54	400 Reading R	115⅜
100 Central Coal Co	56⅞	200 do	115½
200 Cum. Coal. P....s10	67	300 Mich. Cen. R	113
500 West. U. Tel	51	100 Mich. S. & N. I	88
5 West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension	96½	1500 do	87⅛
200 Quick. Min. Co	52	500 do....s30	87
100 Mar. Pref	29½	200 Ill. Cen. R	123½
200 Pac. Mail S. Co	243⅛	100 Chic. & N. W	51
200 N. Y. Cen	113	400 do	50¾
300 do....b15	112⅝	500 Chic. & N. W. P	76¾
100 do	112¼	92 Cleve. & Tol. R	118
200 do	112	300 Chic. & R. I	107⅜
150 H. & St. J	54½	1000 P. F. W. & C	108¾
		100 do	108½

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	114⅛	1000 Cleve. & Pitts	90
12,000 U. S. 6s, '81...R.	114⅛	1000 Chic. & N. W	51
5,000 U.S 6s,5-20s,C.'64	107⅜	200 do	50⅜
7,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	109⅞	200 do	50⅞
30,000 Tenn. 6s....x-c	71½	100 Alt. & T. H. Pr	73
18,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N	71½	500 Chic. & N. W. Pr	76¾
10,000 Ohio & M. C	33⅝	3000 do....s3	76¼
200 Quicksilver	52	1000 do	76⅝
200 do	51⅞	100 Cleve. & Tol	117
250 West. U. Tel	50⅞	300 do	116⅞
500 Mar. Min. Pref	29¼	400 do	116¾
100 Wyom. Val. Co	36	400 do	116½
100 At. M. S. Co	114	100 Tol., Wab. & W	49½
300 Pac. Mail S. S. Co	243	100 do	49
500 Erie R	81⅛	100 do	49¼
400 Reading R	115⅜	300 P., F. W. & C	108½
1500 do	115½	1000 do	108⅝
500 do....s30	115	100 do....s30	108
200 Mich. Cen	113¼	200 Mil. & St. P	60¼
400 M. S. & N. I	87⅝	200 do	60
400 do	87⅝	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr	72¼
200 do....s30	87	200 do	72
200 Ill. Cen. R	123	100 do	71½
100 do....s30	122½	200 do	71¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Boston W. P	32⅝	100 Ill. Cen. R	123¾
200 Quicksilver	51⅜	400 Cleve. & Pitts	90¾
100 do....b10	51½	1400 do	91
100 do	51⅜	400 do....s3	90⅝
100 Mariposa Pref	29½	200 do....b10	91
800 Erie Railroad	82	500 do....b3	91
300 do....c	82	600 Cleve. & Tol....x-d	117¾
1500 do	82⅛	600 Ch., R. I. & P	108⅝
300 do....c	82¼	300 do	109
2400 do	82⅜	200 do....s3	108⅝
300 do....b10	82⅝	400 Chic. & N. W	52⅜
600 do....c	82⅜	300 do....c	52⅝
800 Reading R	115⅞	600 do	52⅝
500 do....b3	116	500 do....s3	52⅝
600 do....s3	115⅞	300 do....b3	52½
200 do....s15	115⅝	300 do....c	52⅝
600 West. U. Tel	51½	100 do....s10	52½
300 Mich. S. & N. I	89⅛	300 Chi. & N. W. P....c	77⅞
800 do	89⅞	200 do	78
1200 do	90	400 do	77⅝
600 do....s3	89⅛	100 do....c	77¾
300 do....b3	90	400 P., Ft. W. & C. x-d. b3	109¼
200 do....c	89⅞	800 Tol., W. & W	50½
200 do....s3	89⅝	200 do....c	50⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer	34	400 M. So. & N. I....c	88
10,000 do....c	33⅞	800 do	88
100 Boston W. P	32⅝	200 do	88⅛
200 Rutland Mar	27⅜	400 do....s3	88
400 Cum. Coal	67	200 Clev. & Pitts R	90
600 Quick. Min. Co	51¾	800 do	90¼
200 Mar. Pref	29⅛	1100 do	90⅜
200 West. U. Tel	51⅛	400 do....s3	90⅛
50 do	51⅝	200 Clev. & Tol....x-d	117½
100 N. Y. Cen	112⅝	300 Chi. R. I. & P	107⅞
400 do	112⅛	200 do....c	107¾
100 do....s5	112⅝	600 do	108
100 do	112⅞	200 Chi. & N. W....c	51
900 Erie R	81	600 do	51
500 do....s3	80⅞	400 do	51⅛
1200 do....b3	81	400 do....b3	51⅜
300 do....c	81	200 do....b10	51¼
400 do	81⅛	600 do	51¼
300 do....s3	81	300 do....b3	51⅛
200 do....c	81⅛	500 Chi. & N. W. P	77
400 do....b3	81¼	400 do	77⅛
800 do	81⅛	500 do....s3	77⅛
400 do	81⅜	600 P., F. W. & C....x-d	108¾
500 Reading R	115⅝	200 do....s3	108⅝
200 Spruce Hill C	4		

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

20,000 O. & M. Cer	33⅛	400 Clev. & Pitts	89⅝
20,000 do	33¼	400 do	89¼
10,000 do....b10	33⅛	200 do	89⅛
10,000 do....s3	33⅛	600 do	89
200 Rutland Mar	27¾	800 do	88⅞
200 Cum. Coal	66⅛	1200 Cleve. & Tol....x-d	115¾
200 do	66¼	200 do....s3	115½
600 do....b3	66⅜	300 Chi. R. I. & P	107¾
300 Quick. Min. Co	52	200 do	107⅝
300 Erie Railroad....b3	80¾	100 do....b3	107⅞
400 do	80½	800 do	107½
1300 do	80⅛	100 do....b10	107⅝
400 do	80⅜	200 do....b3	107⅛
300 do	80⅞	100 do	107¾
400 do....s3	80⅝	400 Chic. & N. W	50⅝
600 do....s3	80⅝	100 do....b3	50½
200 do....s3	80⅝	200 do....s3	50⅛
100 New-York Cen	113	100 do....b3	50⅛
400 do	112½	800 do	50⅜
200 do	112⅝	100 do....b3	50½
100 do....s3	112½	400 do....s3	50⅜
200 do....b3	112½	400 do	50⅝
900 do	112¼	200 Chic. & N. W. P	76⅜
100 do	112⅛	800 do	76⅛
1500 Reading R	114⅝	2800 do	76
400 do....b3	114⅝	400 do....b3	76⅛
200 do....s10	114⅝	300 do....s3	76
400 Tol., W. & W	49	300 P., F. W. & C....x-d	108
300 Mich. S. & N. I	87⅜	200 do	107¾
1800 do	87¼	300 do	107½
100 do....s10	87½	200 Mariposa Min	13¾
400 do....s3	87¼	300 West. U. Tel	50⅝

TUESDAY, Nov. 13—P. M.

Two of our morning cotemporaries attribute more cunning—if such a financial *dodge* can be so termed—to the *Bears* of the Stock Exchange than they are probably entitled to. They are charged with borrowing Greenbacks of one set of Banks to run down their lawful Money strength, and locking them up, under hypothecation, with another set of Banks. In this way and by the alledged conversion of Compound Legal Tenders, our neighbors account for the decline of three and a half millions Legal Tender on yesterday's Bank Statement. They might have spared themselves this exhibition of a double error by inquiry at the Treasury Office, where almost the entire Greenback difference in the Bank Statement, as well as the increase in Gold and Gold Notes, which more than balances the lawful Money in Bank, (as compared with the previous Monday,) could have been found. Neither description of Money has left the City in any considerable amounts. There is some mixed Currency of Greenbacks and National Bank Notes going out by Express to the South to buy Cotton, and to the interior of this State to substitute for the old local Bank paper recently withdrawn; but the Western drain has nearly ceased, and the Southern demand is supplied, in part, by Treasury transfer drafts on the National depositories at New-Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, &c. These drafts are paid for at the Treasury Office in New-York, the Currency for this object being temporarily withdrawn from the City Banks. Transfers, of a moderate character, are also made—as they have been made ever since the disbanding of the armies—to the New-York office of the revenues of the Government collected in the West, and at first deposited in the local National Banks, and these, also, affect the Currency balances in the New-York Banks, until reimbursed from the Treasury. On the other hand, the Gold Notes paid out for November have gone into the Banks, and are counted already to the extent of five millions, in the lawful Money balances, over and above about three and a half millions of these Notes returned to the Treasury in payment of Customs since the first of the month.

In reference to the conversion of Compound Legal-Tenders, we have reason to believe that the process substantially ceased before the first of November. The Treasury has not been able to supply the Consolidated 5-20 Bonds faster than required by the holders of First Series 7.30's, who, of course, have the preference; beside which the Secretary is not disposed, with the constant advance in the Consolidated Bonds, to offer the same terms for Compounds as when the Bonds were selling at 108 ⅌ cent.

As to the *Bears* on the Stock Exchange, or any other party anxious for dearer Money, resorting to the *dodge* spoken of, we should be inclined to question it, unless our neighbors, more wide awake on the Street than we pretend to be, *know* the fact, by name, circumstance and amount.

The Money market works steadily, at from 4 to 6 ⅌ cent. on demand loans to Brokers and 5½@6 ⅌ cent. on prime short paper. The Banks, in most instances are getting 6 ⅌ cent. on new loans to the Brokers on miscellaneous collateral, though outside lenders are still numerous at 5 ⅌ cent.

The Gold Room advanced to 145½ per cent. this forenoon. A considerable *short* interest, additional to previous contracts, was created on the cheap sales of Saturday and Monday; so that the cash Gold is carried with greater ease, and generally free of interest. The Exchange on London for the steamer *Australasian* to-morrow, fell to 109 ⅌ cent on 60 day bills and 109½@¾ for short sight bills. The quotation for United States 5-20s coming higher from Frankfort and London this forenoon, induced purchases for transmission abroad, against which, of course, a corresponding amount of Exchange is created. The Public Funds, including the 1862s, were firmer than yesterday.

The Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange, after the bearish demonstrations of yesterday, was very feverish, and the alternations of the market through the forenoon were equal to 1½@2 ⅌ cent. on the active list, and, in some instances, like New-York Central, 2@3 ⅌ cent. In this particular Stock there is evidently a severe and double disappointment felt, since the close of the transfers, at the complete control of the Wells-Fargo interest over the December election. The Vanderbilt party are of course defeated, and the impression is that other aspirants to the Presidency and their friends, who expected to use the success of the Express people to their advantage, or in naming the President of the Road, are disappointed, and have been selling if not bearing the Stock yesterday and to-day. The price went down to 112½; then up to 115 ⅌ cent., and closed about 113 ⅌ cent. However true this surmise may be, we deem it quite certain that no Wall-street man, any more than a nominee of Mr. VANDERBILT, will be placed at the head of the Direction in December. The Express people have undoubtedly secured the control of the election, and they would be signally blind to their true interest not to select an Executive of practical ability of their own party to administer the affairs of the Road. We have reason to believe that they will not voluntarily be guilty of this folly. At a late hour this afternoon the rumor on the Street was that the transfer books are to be reopened, for a few days, before the annual meeting, *in order to make a new deal of Certificates*. This would be unprecedented, and we cannot believe that the transfer officials at Albany would dare be guilty of such an outrage.

At the Second Board this afternoon, and subsequently in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange and on Broad-street, the *Bear* interest was in the ascendant, and at 5 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅝	100⅝	Northwest	53⅛	50¾
U. S. 5-20s	110	110½	N. West Pref	78	76
U. S. 7.30s	107⅛	107⅛	Rock Island	108¾	107¼
N. Y. Central	116¼	112	Fort Wayne	109	107⅜
Erie	82⅜	80¾	Cumb'land Coal	67½	66¼
Hudson	124¼	124	Quicksilver	52	52
Reading	115⅝	114⅛	W. U. Telegraph	51⅛	50⅛
Mich. Southern	79⅝	86⅞	Mariposa Pref	29⅜	29⅜
Illinois Central	123⅝	123½	Ohio Certificates	3¼	33¾
Pittsburgh	89⅝	89⅛	American Gold	144⅝	144⅞
Tennessee 6s	71⅛	71⅛	Bills on London	109⅛	109

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Irving	108
America	139	Metropolitan	128
Dry Dock	175	Nassau	104
Butchers & Drovers	127	Shoe and Leather	113
State of New-York	111	Commonwealth	110
Commerce	119½	Impt'rs. & Traders	114
American Exchange	114	Central National	112½
Pacific	160	Fourth National	109⅛
Bank of N. America	110	Ninth National	119
Hanover	110		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	94	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	72
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	96	Quincy & Tol. 1st M., '90	72
N. Y. Cen. 6s. '76	106	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M	70
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1883	98½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M	100
Erie 7s 4th mort. 1880	94⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	97	N. J. Central 1st M	102
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	103	N. J. Central 2d M	101
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	104
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M	86
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	99	Cleve. & P. 3d Con	90
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	99	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	76
Harlem 3d mort., '68	99	Chic. & Alton. S. F	97½
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	109½	Chi. & Al. 1st M	100½
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	95	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M	70
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	96	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	82
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	105	Peninsula R. R. bonds	80
Alton & T. H. 1st M	95	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pt.	85	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	81
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	86
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B	80	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M	71
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	89	N. Y. & N. H. R. 6s	93½
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv	84½	N. Y. & N. H. 7s	102
Del. L. & W. 1st M	100		

The Atlantic Mail Steamship Shares were higher this afternoon on the result of the election for Directors to-day, which seems to have resulted in favor of the Anti-Garrison party.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from this port have been to the currency value of $2,954,821. Included in the exports have been 4,244 bales of Cotton, valued at 764,942.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—BELT RAILROAD STOCK CHEAP; ALSO OTHER CITY RAILROAD SECURITIES AND A FULL LINE OF INSURANCE, CITY AND COUNTY STOCKS AND BONDS, AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last has been 8,129 bbls. Flour, 63,013 bushels Wheat, 56,138 bushels Corn, 7,592 bushels Rye, 83,512 bushels Barley, 41,278 bushels Oats, 740 bbls. Pork, 167 pkgs. Lard, 292 pkgs. Beef, 465 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been sparingly dealt in at $9 75@$10 for Pots, and $14@$14 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in demand at 40c.@42c. for Yellow ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Have been quiet at previous quotations, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c. ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Has attracted rather more attention, including Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 17c.@19½c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ⅌ lb. There have been no receipts of Rio Coffee this week. The sales have been 18,393 bags, the latter including, according to Messrs. WILLIAM SCOTT & SONS, 4,157 balance ⅌ steamer *Braziliera*, 2,500 do. ⅌ steamer *South America*, 3,181 do. ⅌ *Nymphe*, 3,000 do. ⅌ *Contest*, 1,000 do. ⅌ *Union*, and 4,555 ⅌ *Minmanueth*. The stock of all kinds of Coffee in first hands to-day was 51,759 bags, including of Rio, 20,858 bags; of Java, mats, 4,531 bags; of Ceylon, 1,204 bags; of Maricaibo, 5,230 bags; of Laguayra, 9,838 bags; of St. Domingo and of other descriptions, 10,098 bags.

STOCK OF RIO.

New-Orleans, bags	5,000
Baltimore, bags	1,000
New-York, bags	20,858
Grand Total	26,858

COTTON—Is quiet and depressed to-day under the influence of very liberal receipts and less favorable news from Liverpool. Some speculative holders have been quite eager to realize. Middlings, 34c.@37c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,100 bales, against receipts of 8,092 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	11,046
Receipts last week	14,231
Receipts since Nov. 1, 1866	30,425
Receipts in Oct., 1866	52,284
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	135,388
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	489,297
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	4,244
Exports in Oct. 1866	20,597
Exports since Sept. 1	43,705
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	332,011
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	201,000

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 23c.; Broadway, 22c.; Bedford, 15½c. Bleached Shirtings—Hill's Semper Idem, 32½c.; Forrestdale, 31½c.; Home, 28c. Prints—Cocheco, 21c.; Hamilton, 19c.; London Mourning, 18½c.; Wamsutta, 15c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail in good demand; Meyer's I X L, prices unchanged. Shirts—Elm City Co. No. 10, $21; No. 30, $30; No. 60, $39. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Co.. Byron Garrote No. 1, No. 10, Extra and Silver Corrugated, $10 to $35. Magic Ruffles—No. 6, $10; No. 8, $13; No. 9, $14 50; Home Made, No. 7, $7 50; No. 8, $8; No. 9, $8 50. Brown Drills—Amoskeag, 24c.; Winthrop, 20c. Corset Jeans—Bates, 15½c.; Pepperell, 23c.

FEATHERS—Have been less freely dealt in at from 35c.@95c. for common to choice live geese ⅌ lb.

FLAX—Has been quiet at unchanged prices.

FRUIT—The demand has improved a little, and prices of a few varieties have been quoted somewhat firmer.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand to-day, at in the main, essentially unaltered prices. Sales since our last, 14,300 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 75@$10 50; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 30@$11 35; fair to choice do. do., at $11 40@$12 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 30@$12 30 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 75	@$10 50
Extra State	10 30	@12 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50	@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 30	@12 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 45	@14 25
Extra Genesee	12 50	@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 00	@18 00

Southern Flour is very quiet, yet prices are unaltered. Sales since our last, 350 bbls., in lots, at $12 25@$14 50 for poor to good, and $14 60@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian continues dull and nominal. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand, including Superfine at $6 75@$8 25 ⅌ bbl. Sales 250 ... Corn Meal continues in limited request at $5 85@$6 for Western, $6 05@$6 15 for Jersey, $6 15 for City, $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted rather higher, but has not been in much request, as millers have been reluctant to pay asking prices. Sales, since our last, 48,500 bushels, including White Canada at $3 20; No. 2 Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at $2 30@$2 42½; rejected Spring at $2 10@$2 23, and Amber State at $3 10@$3 15 ⅌ bushel. Corn opened quite tamely and heavily, but rallied sharply toward the close, influenced by the more favorable advices from Liverpool. Sales since our last, 198,000 bushels, at $1 27@$1 28 for inferior; $1 27½@$1 30¼, afloat and in store, for sound Mixed Western, closing at $1 30, in store and afloat; $1 30 for Yellow Western, and $1 30 for White Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been in more demand and buoyant. Sales, since our last, 14,000 bushels, including Canada at $1 40@$1 42; Western at $1 28@$1 30, and State at $1 50, the latter price for a small lot, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been more active, but rather easier in price, the receipts having been liberal. Sales, since our last, 95,000 bushels, partly for export, at $1 31@$1 33 for Canada West, free, and $1 08@$1 12 for do., in bond; $1 12@$1 17 for two-rowed State; $1 25 for four-rowed State, and $1 for Canada East, in bond, ⅌ bushel. Oats continue in limited demand and heavy. We quote Chicago at 67c.@71c.; Milwaukee 68c.@70c., State at 71c.@73c. ⅌ bushel. Sales 71,000 bushels. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 45@$1 50 ⅌ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus: The trade in Breadstuffs for the fortnight past has been irregular, and the buoyancy (so apparent at the date of my last circular) in Flour has been lost. The receipts have increased, and with almost a total suspension of foreign shipments and more disposition to sell Wheat on lower terms, thereby enabling the city millers to increase sales, the tendency of prices has been in buyers' favor, and the quotations below show a considerable decline on the lower and medium grades. For the choice family brands there is less demand and the extreme rates asked cannot be obtained. The stock of that description is light, and cannot be materially increased. In Wheat the transactions have been more liberal, and with a better prospect of an increased Winter stock prices have given way several cents. Barley has become quite an article of shipment, and the sales of Canadian have been somewhat extensive lately at $1 06@$1 10, in bond. Oats continue in request, but at irregular prices. For Indian Corn the speculative demand continues, and prices fluctuate daily; at the close yesterday there was an advance of a few cents on previous rates. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland—6,387 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal, 11,096 bushels Wheat, 200,978 bushels Corn, 277,305 bushels Barley, 43,328 bushels Oats, 3,185 bushels Peas. To Continental ports—100 bbls. Flour. To South America—3,513 bbls. Flour, 250 bbls. Corn Meal, 500 bushels Corn, 100 bushels Oats, 239 bushels Peas. To all other ports—22,973 bbls. Flour, 310 bbls. Rye Flour, 5,985 bbls. Corn Meal, 17,916 bushels Corn, 1,072 bushels Peas; making a total to all ports of 32,973 bbls. Flour, 310 bbls. Rye Flour, 6,335 bbls. Corn Meal, 11,096 bushels Wheat, 219,394 bushels Corn, 277,305 bushels Barley, 43,428 bushels Oats and 4,496 bushels Peas.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1866.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, Nov. 9, 1866	27,574	87,664	2,204,784
New-Orleans, Nov. 2, 1866	—	—	—
Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1866	—	3,345	37,048
Baltimore, Nov. 6, 1866	—	—	—
Boston, Nov. 6, 1866	19	—	—
San Francisco, Oct. 5, 1866	—	425,159	—
Other Ports, Nov. 6, 1866	—	—	—
Total	27,593	516,168	2,241,832
To about same period, 1865	19,455	368,358	1,929,391
To about same period, 1864	30,043	1,110,730	[illegible]
To about same period, 1863	[illegible]	3,367,916	239,459

To the Continent.

From	Flour.	Rye.	Wheat.
New-York, to Nov. 9, 1866	800	5,300	—
Other Ports, to latest dates	—	—	—
Total	800	5,300	—
To about same period, 1865	2,397	63,012	25,848
To about same period, 1864	6,328	—	68,012
To about same period, 1863	22,613	13,965	128,295

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive, at about former prices—25½c.@26c. and 30c.@30½c., respectively.

HAY—North River bale is in less request at $1@$1 10 for shipment, and $1 20@$1 45 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request at steady prices, including new at 30c.@63c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ⅌ lb.

HEMP—The main demand has been for Manilla, which is quoted at 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., in gold; other kinds quiet, but steady.

HIDES—Have been less active, at former rates.

LATHS—Eastern have been less freely offered, and have been in more request at $4 50@$4 75 ⅌ 1,000.

LEATHER—Sole has been less sought after at drooping prices. We quote: *Sole*—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 34c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 47c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 50c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 33c.@34½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 31½c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 28c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 21c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 36c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand and steady at $1 70 for common, and $2 10 for lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been more sought after at full and buoyant prices.

METALS—Have been generally held firmly, but have been lightly dealt in, including Ingot Copper at 30c.@30½c. ⅌ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $49@$52; Scotch Pig, $52@$55; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $105@$120 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead, $6 75@$7 ⅌ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6c.@6½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Straits Tin, 20½c.@21c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Banca Tin, 23½c.@23½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet but steady, including Porto Rico at 65c.@77½c.; English Island at 62c.@63c.; Cuba at 50c.@63c.; New-Orleans, $1 20@$1 25 ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine at 75c.@78c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $7 25@$7 75; Resin at $5 12½@$12 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 40@$1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 90; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 85; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 45@$1 50 for English and American, ⅌ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—WEEK ENDING NOV. 12.—*Sperm*—Is in better demand both for manufacture and export. The sales for the week foot up 2,400 bbls.—800 at $2 65 ⅌ gallon, for manufacture, 760 do. for export, and 840 do. also for manufacture, at a price not transpired. *Whale*—The market for Whale is quiet, and the only transactions are sales of 250 bbls. Humpback, and 313 barrels "Coast," on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 12, 1866	33,901	69,427	701,000
Same time last year	31,648	75,533	585,500
Exports for week ending Nov. 12, 1866	334	....	22,700
Previously	7,126	407	503,100
From Jan. 1 to date	7,460	407	525,800

[Whalemen's Shipping List.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited demand at 21½c.@22½c. for Crude; 35c.@38c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 52c.@55c. for do. free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—There has been a more active speculative demand for Mess Pork to-day, and prices have rallied sharply, the market closing buoyantly. Other kinds have been quite dull and irregular. Sales since our last, 6,800 bbls., in lots, at $24 25@$25 50, cash and regular way, for new Mess, closing at $25 50 cash, and $21@$23 for ordinary inspected to choice extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,750 bbls. forward delivery, including all November, sellers' option, at $25 75, and January, seller, at $25 50, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy, closing at 12c.@13c. for Shoulders, and 14c.@15½c. for Hams; sales 110 packages. Bacon is very quiet at 13½c.@13½c. for Cumberland Cut; 14½c.@14½c. for short rib, ⅌ lb. Lard is steady, but not active. Sales since our last, 500 tcs. and bbls., in small lots, at 12½c.@14c., and small lots at 14½c.@14½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in more demand at $12 50@$18 50 for Plain Mess and $18 25@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull but steady; Beef Hams rule quiet and heavy at $36@$41 ⅌ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Dressed Hogs are in moderate demand, chiefly at 9½c. for heavy, ⅌ lb. Butter continues in slack demand at 35c.@42c. for State, and 43c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 17c.@37c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 7c.@17½c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb	40	@41
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb	39	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ⅌ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ⅌ lb	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	38	@39
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	31	@33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	40	@43
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	37	@38
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	28	@30
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	25	@26
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	25	@26
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	22	@23
Western States—firkins, common	17	@18

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	17	@17¼
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	16	@17¼
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb	7	@13
Farm Dairies, Common, ⅌ lb	10	@15

RICE—Has been quiet at former prices.

SEEDS—Have been quoted steady, but have been inactive.

SKINS—Have been dull and heavy at irregular prices.

SPICES—Have been in slack request and depressed in price.

SUGARS—Transactions have been on a restricted scale; prices have favored buyers. Sales since our last 410 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10½c.@12½c., and 170 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in limited demand, at 14c.@16c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 67,000 lbs. at 13c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 104,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c., and 43,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Are quiet, but held firmly, including Hyson—Common to fair, 90c.@$1 05; superior to fine, $1 15@$1 35; extra fine to finest, $1 40@$1 65 ⅌ lb. Young Hyson—Common to fair, 85c.@$1 10; superior to fine, $1 20@$1 40; extra fine to finest, 1 50@$1 80 ⅌ lb. Gunpowder and Imperial—Common to fair, $1 10@$1 25; superior to fine, $1 45@$1 60; extra fine to finest, $1 75@$2 ⅌ lb. Hyson Skin and Twankey—Common to fair, 60@70c.; superior to fine, 75c.@80c.; extra fine to finest, 85c.@95c. ⅌ lb. Uncolored Japan—Common to fair, 90c.@96c.; superior to fine, $1@$1 05; extra fine to finest, $1 10@$1 15 ⅌ lb. Oolong—Common to fair, 80c.@88c.; superior to fine, 95c.@$1 20; extra fine to finest, $1 30@$1 70 ⅌ lb. Souchong and Congou—Common to fair, 70c.@80c.; superior to fine, 80c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest, $1 25@$1 50 ⅌ lb. Orange Pecro—Common to fine, 70c.@$1 80 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in very moderate demand; sales 244 hhds. Kentucky at 4c.@17c. ⅌ lb. We quote: *Leaf*: Common Lugs, 4c.@4½c.; good Lugs, 5c.@7c.; common Leaf, 6c.@10½c.; medium Leaf, 8c.@14c.; good Leaf, 11c.@17c.; fine Leaf, 13c.@20c.; Selections, 16c.@22c. Old crop *Seed Leaf* Connecticut—Prime Wrappers, 45c.@60c.; average Wrappers, 30c.@45c.; common Wrappers and Binders, 14c.@25c.; Fillers, 10c.@12c. New-York State—Wrappery lots, 12c.@20c.; Running lots, 7½c.@12c.; Fillers, 4½c.@6c. Ohio—Good running lots, 7½c.@10c.; average, 5c.@7c.; Fillers, 3c.@5c. Pennsylvania—Running lots, 6c.@12c.; Fillers, 3c.@5c., ⅌ lb. *Spanish Tobacco*—Havana Fillers, 70c.@80c. for medium, 85c.@95c. for good, $1@$1 05 for fine; Havana Wrappers, nominal. Yara, assorted, 65c.@75c. for medium, 80c.@85c. for fine; Yara Wrappers, 85c.@95c. for medium, $1@1 05 for fine, all currency, duty paid. In the manufactured line the main demand is for Virginia bright work, of which some 600 boxes have been sold at 35c.@60c., in bond, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been very dull and altogether nominal in price.

FREIGHTS—There has been rather more activity in this line to-day. For Liverpool there have been taken 1,500 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d.@½d. ⅌ lb; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 20s., and 20 tons Oil Cake at 10s. ⅌ ton. For other ports, nothing really new.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have formed a limited partnership under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed the 17th day of April, 1822, entitled an act relating to partnerships with and singular the supplements thereto upon the terms, liabilities and conditions hereinafter set forth, to wit: The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is WAINWRIGHT, CAMBLOS & CO. The general nature of the business to be conducted by said partnership, is the general Stock and Exchange Brokerage Business. The names of the general partners therein are: CHARLES A. WAINWRIGHT, WILLIAM P. CAMBLOS and EDWARD HENRY SHAW, all of whom reside in the City, County and State of New-York. The name of the special partner therein is EDWARD T. SHAW, of the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania. The amount of capital contributed by the special partner, is one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000,) which has been paid in cash. The period at which the partnership is to commence, is the fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the period at which it will terminate is the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1866.

Office of Wainwright, Camblos & Co., is No. 35 Wall-st.

CHAS. A. WAINWRIGHT, WM. P. CAMBLOS, EDWD. HENRY SHAW, } General Partners.
EDWD. T. SHAW, Special Partner.

Nov. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking, Exchange and Commission business, under the firm of JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LADIES' SADDLE HORSE

For sale. A handsome bay horse, fifteen hands high; a fine pacer and canterer, perfectly gentle and has been used for ladies' and children's riding and driving. Sold only in consequence of the owner leaving the City. Inquire at No. 203 Madison-av.

CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS, HARNESS, &c.—400 carriages, 100 sleighs, 1,000 setts harness, 2,000 straps sleigh-bells, for sale at wholesale prices; several second-hand carriages.
C. WITTY, Carriage Warerooms,
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MORGAN HORSES; young and sound; 15 hands high; drive double, single and go under saddle. To be seen at WILSON & SWIFT'S stables, 14th-st., next the French Theatre. Also a coupe rockaway, Woods' make, nearly new. Call in the morning.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE—ONE TEAM, large size; 2 single horses for family or saddle; 2 trotters; rockaway, top buggy, &c.; will exchange for real estate. C. WITTY, Carriage Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, or No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

A ROCKAWAY FOR SALE CHEAP—In good order. Apply at Nos. 1 and 3 Mercer-st.

MACHINERY.

TO ENGINEERS AND BOILER OWNERS.

THE ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.

A certain means of removing scale from steam-boilers and keeping them clean.

The Anti-Incrustator effects a very decided saving in fuel and greatly lessens the danger of boiler explosions.

This instrument works by the electricity generated in the steam chamber of the boiler, silently and without shock, and the first expense is the only one attending its use.

The New-York Anti-Incrustation Company are now prepared to equip steam-boilers with their Anti-Incrustator, and

GUARANTEE

it will remove scale or incrustation from boilers and keep them free from it. Every information given at the office, No. 73 William-street, first floor, back room.

STATIONERY.

MAGIC INK

For writing in all colors and shades out of one bottle. Price $1 a box. For sale everywhere.
G. DE CORDOVA,
No. 62 William-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100.000—SPECIAL PARTNER wanted in an old established dry goods house, for which one-third of the profits will be given; 10 per cent. will be guaranteed. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GENTLEMAN WHO CAN CONTROL considerable influence desires to form a partnership in the real estate business. Address F. R. C., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

REUNION HOTEL, 42D-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and Madison avs., has been enlarged, richly and elegantly furnished. A few first-class families or single gentlemen can find pleasant rooms en suite or single; terms moderate. Table à la European.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 36 William-st., New-York.

COAL.

BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL AND LIVERPOOL ORRELL COAL, DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT. H. L. PARMELE & BRO., No. 22 Pine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

In general use by the U. S. Government. Every scale warranted. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 25 second-hand scales cheap. Repairing done.
FRANK E. HOWE,
LINDSAY I. HOWE,
No. 194 Broadway.

HORSE FEED.

NOTICE.—2,000 bushels Rhode Island carrots now landing, for sale cheap. Apply to
A. DAVISON & SON, No. 114 Wall-st., N. Y.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—One pack of which will last longer and wear better than six packs of the old-fashioned sharp corners, as they will not split. For sale by all stationers at retail, and wholesale by the manufacturers.
SAM. HART & CO.,
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, £100,000. Characters by the Company.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EAST LYNNE. Characters by Mrs. D. P. Bowers, J. C. McCollum, M. W. Leffingwell, W. S. Andrews, J. Duff, J. Duell, Mr. Hinton, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. G. C. Boniface, Mrs. Andrews and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE. Leading character by Mr. Wheatleigh, assisted by the full company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, JEALOUSY. Characters by the company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE BLACK CAT OF COVENTRY and ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7½, ROSINA MEADOWS. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI in Scribe and Legouve's ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robinson and his son Clarence, Mlle. DeBerg and J. E. Cooke, THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

STEINWAY'S HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, POPULAR CONCERT. The following artists will appear: Miss Kate McDonald, soprano; Mr. J. N. Pattison, pianist; Mr. Heinde, flute soloist; Mr. G. W. Colby, pianist. Mr. Theo. Thomas, Conductor.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. IL BACIO. LITTLE BAREFOOT, LAUGHING GAS, &c.

DERBY FINE ART GALLERY,
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Great Picture painted by Balling, THE HEROES OF THE REPUBLIC.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. ST. GEORGE AND YE DRAGON.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artist Fund Society.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to Nov. 12 by Ocean Telegraph. The rumor that Belgian army is placed, by secret treaty, at the disposal of the French Emperor in case of war, is discredited. Vague rumors are afloat that MAXIMILIAN is to be consoled for the failure of the Mexican scheme by the Crown of Poland. A serious collision in the English Channel took place on Sunday. A bark was sunk, and ten lives were lost in consequence.

GENERAL NEWS.

A young man named CHARLES ROSS, a farmer, only 21 years of age, was arrested in Cincinnati on Sunday, charged with shooting, with intent to kill, Bishop ROSECRANS, of the Catholic Church. Some six months since Bishop ROSECRANS, while climbing on foot, after dark, a hill leading up from Storrs Township, to visit one of the Catholic institutions, was attacked by a party of ruffians, one of whom shot him in the leg with a pistol, inflicting a slight wound. The Bishop was fortunate enough to make his escape by running rapidly down the hill. An investigation into the affair led to a strong suspicion of this CHARLES ROSS as the perpetrator of the outrage, but before he could be arrested he left the city.

About five thousand freed people in the District of Columbia have been provided for during the past year and furnished transportation to places at which employment had been secured for them. It is stated in the Freedmen's Bureau circular, that among a population of twenty-two thousand freed people in the District, probably not more than fifteen thousand can obtain work at fair wages, and the colored people are invited to avail themselves of the agency of the Bureau in giving them transportation to points where they can be furnished with employment.

In the case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners, Judge BARTOL yesterday rendered his decision, sustaining Gov. SWANN's action in removing the old Commissioners and appointing new ones, and condemning Judge BOND's order of arrest and commitment as unwarranted and illegal. Judge BARTOL ordered the immediate release of Messrs. YOUNG and VALIANT and Sheriff THOMPSON. The former proceeded to the new Police Headquarters, and will at once assume their official duties, renewing their demand on the old Commissioners for all papers and property.

There was a large and brilliant wedding party at Galena, Ill., on Thursday evening last. The immediate parties in interest were Gen. O. E. BABCOCK, of Gen. GRANT's staff, and Miss ANNIE E. CAMPBELL, daughter of B. H. CAMPBELL, Esq. Gen. GRANT joined with his entire staff in the following dispatch to the happy couple: "To Gen. and Mrs. BABOCK: We tender you our hearty congratulations." The bridal gifts were elegant and numerous, among which were a silver soup ladle and truffle spoon from Mr. and Mrs. Gen. GRANT.

The new railroad depot at Cleveland, the largest in the world, was opened on the 10th. It is 603 feet in length and 180 in breadth, covering an area of more than two and a half acres. It is built of sandstone. Over the main entrance there is a massive tower 96 feet in height. Six elegant chandeliers will light the apartment at night. The outside of the building is ornamented with marble busts of LINCOLN, GRANT, the Superintendent of the work, and others.

The Globe Insulated Lines Telegraph Company proposes to establish a line of telegraph from New-Orleans to San Francisco *via* Houston, San Antonio, El Paso, and all the military posts on the Western frontier. Gov. WELLS has granted the right of way for the State of Louisiana, subject to the ratification of the Legislature. The Company purposes to run their lines along the Opelousas and Great Western Railroad to Brashear City, and thence to the boundary line of the State.

FRANK W. BOUNDS has been indicted at Boston for the murder of his employer, ADOLPH PRAGER, in his store on Washington-street.

Right Rev. F. A. RUTLEDGE, Bishop of Florida, died in Tallahassee, on the 6th of November, in the sixty-eighth year of his age and the forty-fourth year of his ministry. He was a native of South Carolina, and the earlier years of his ministry were spent in that State. He was educated in Yale College. His father was the venerable Chancellor RUTLEDGE.

Several Southern Episcopal Bishops and Lay Trustees are taking measures to revive the project inaugurated before the war, of founding a university of the highest grade, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Dioceses of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

Five women and children, who have been held as captives for some months by the Kiowa Indians, have been delivered up to Col. LEAVENWORTH, at Fort Larned, and forwarded to Fort Riley. The Colonel refused to give the Indians any presents or have anything to do with them until they had returned the captives.

The pressure in Salt Lake City, in regard to the recent assassination of Dr. ROBINSON, has become so strong that the city authorities have offered a reward of $2,000 for the apprehension of the murderer. The citizens have added to this $6,850. BRIGHAM YOUNG headed the subscription list with $500.

Great good is expected to result from the Queen's letter and donation of £300 to the Quebec sufferers. In regard to future subscriptions, the Relief Committee have recommended that there be immediately distributed $10 each to over 3,000 families, in view of the rapid approach of Winter.

The bill making habitual drunkenness a sufficient cause for divorce has passed the Vermont Legislature, 13 to 11, with an amendment requiring that the drunkenness must be of two years' duration, previous to the finding of the libel.

The corner-stone of a new Catholic Cathedral was laid at Columbus, Ohio, on Sunday. The services were of the usual character, and were conducted by Bishop ROSECRANS, of Cincinnati, assisted by the Catholic clergy.

ZENO KELLEY, of New-Bedford, who was convicted of fitting out a slaver, has been pardoned by the President after serving out three of his four years' sentence.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. ISAAC NEWTON, lies very seriously ill at Washington, having been confined to his room several weeks. Of late no progress toward his recovery has been made.

Mayor CAUCHON, of Quebec, acknowledges the receipt of $7,000 in gold from the Treasurer of the Merchants' Committee of this City.

Maj.-Gen. MOWER has assumed the duties of Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for the State of Louisiana.

Late advices from Lake Superior report exceedingly rough weather there, and two feet of snow all over the upper peninsula.

LOCAL NEWS.

An action of some interest to New-Yorkers, as showing the average daily expenses of a millionare's family, was up yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice SUTHERLAND. The suit is entitled ANNA L. MURPHY *vs.* ANDREW GROSS, and is brought by the plaintiff for the purpose of restraining the defendant from disposing of certain property in this City, during the pendency of a divorce suit between the plaintiff and her husband DANIEL T. MURPHY. During the argument yesterday it came out that the husband is a millionare; that he has recently sold a brownstone mansion, valued at $100,000, and that he owns a house at New-Brighton, Staten Island, which rents, in its furnished state, for $666 per month, which he offered to give to his wife. She claims a decree of separation from her husband on the ground of cruelty. It was shown in affidavits that they were married in August, 1856, and have now seven children, living with their mother in this City; that her average daily expenses, aside from the furnished house near Lexington-avenue, in which they live, are $100. It also appeared that the husband was the owner of large real and personal estates in California, and that a few months since he left New-York, and counsel claimed he had gone thither for the purpose of disposing of it. Hence an injunction was prayed for against Mr. GROSS, who bought the New-York property.

The State Senate Committee appointed to inquire as to the condition of the wharves, piers, &c., in this City and Brooklyn, and as to the ownership and occupancy thereof, with the rates of wharfage charged, met at the City Hall at noon yesterday. Mayor HOFFMAN and representatives of the Citizens' Committee, the Harbor Commissioners, Pilot Commissioners, Shipowners' Association and other bodies were present. After hearing a few remarks from Mayor HOFFMAN, and an address from counsel for the Citizens' Committee, an adjournment took place until 1 P. M. on Thursday next.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, MARY THOMAS and HANNAH JACKSON, who pleaded guilty of grand larceny, were sentenced to the State Prison for two years; MARY SMITH, for a like offence, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year; PETER GOUGH and GEORGE SCHURNOR, both youths, were sent to the House of Refuge.

The trial of JERRY O'BRIEN, charged with the murder of KATE SMITH, in the house No. 139 Prince-street, on the 20th of June last, was commenced in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Assistant District-Attorney BEDFORD opened the case for the prosecution, and two witnesses were examined. The trial will be resumed this morning.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Justice BARNARD presiding, in the action entitled LOUIS FRONZE *vs.* SUSAN FRONZE. The custody of the children, ANGELO FRONZE, ROSIE FRONZE and ALICE FRONZE is awarded to the father.

The Board of Supervisors, sitting as a Board of County Canvassers, met at noon yesterday. As a number of the returns still remain out, very little business was transacted.

Gold was 1 ₱ cent. higher yesterday than on Monday; sales 145¼@145½ ₱ cent. Exchange 109 on London. Money market steady at 5@6 ₱ cent. to the Brokers. The Public Funds firmer. The Railway speculation lower and bearish.

Business in Produce and Merchandise exhibited rather more animation yesterday. Flour was steady. Wheat and Rye were a shade firmer. Corn and Pork closed decidedly higher. Cotton was depressed and quoted lower. Freights were somewhat brisker.

Most of the live stock markets are literally glutted with animals designed for slaughtering. The prices of most kinds of meat have been working down with astonishing rapidity, for several weeks past, so that we hear but little else beside grumbling, and complaining about heavy losses on cattle, bought at too dlear a rate for the present market prices. The supply of beef cattle for the week past numbers 7,134. The choicest lots of extra beeves sold for only 16½c. ₱ lb. net weight. Those animals considered medium to fair, brought 13c.@14c. ₱ lb. net weight. Sales were slow, cattle poor, and prices low. There is no change in milch cows since the last report. The number for the weekly supply is 76. Fat calves are still in excellent request, selling for 13c.@14c. ₱ lb. live gross weight. The number received at all the yards and meat stands, as nearly as could be ascertained, amounts to 1,030. Large numbers of them were poor and only grass-fed. Sheep and lambs were in sufficient supply for a fair demand; yet the numbers are not as large as they were last week, amounting to only 27,430 for the entire week. A few of the best lots sold for 7c. ₱ lb. live, gross weight. But thousands brought only 5c. ₱ lb. Lambs, if plump and fat, sold readily at 8c. ₱ lb. A small number was taken at 8½c. The hog market is completely broken down. There were on sale yesterday fifty car-loads of swine, of about 100 in each car, which were sold for 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb. gross live weight, for the best Western corn-fed swine. The number received for the weekly supply is 17,771. And the prices are still tending downward.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE—IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.—This splendid street is in a very bad condition. The upper part of it for a considerable distance, where building is actively going on, is so filled with piles of brick, mortar-beds and other building material as greatly to impede the transit of carriages, and since sprinkling by private enterprise has been discontinued, it is constantly filled with clouds of dust. The railroad track blocking the entrance to the Central Park is very badly laid down, and the pavement of the whole avenue is very much out of repair. It is perfectly evident that within a very few years the avenue will be a great deal *too narrow* to accommodate the travel through it. It is already overcrowded with carriages, which multiply very rapidly, and as it must always be the main avenue to the Park, it is easy to see that it will very speedily be utterly inadequate to the public wants. This matter deserves immediate attention, as the rapid process of building will very soon put it beyond remedy. There is nothing now to prevent making the avenue from *twenty to forty feet wider* above Forty-fifth-street, and the expense would be trifling. But within five years it will be built up with fine houses, with projecting steps and other encroachments upon the street, and it will then be too late for change. The avenue, moreover, ought to be *macadamized* throughout its whole length, instead of being paved as at present. The street could be made precisely like the roads in the Central Park, and kept as thoroughly in repair as they are. The increased comfort of those who ride, the relief from noise to the residents, the freedom from dirt and dust and the increased attractions of the street for the display of fine equipage, would make it worth while for the property holders on the Avenue to bear all the expense of the change. Fifth-avenue is now not only the special pride of this City but it is decidedly the finest street of its kind in the world. It deserves to be carefully and constantly improved. But some of the changes required must be made at once, or they can never be made at all.

The Effect of the Late Elections Upon the South.

It is natural that as "the South" and its treatment was the main question at issue in our late elections the people of that unfortunate section should have watched for their result with deep interest. Their political fortunes were in our hands. And more than merely their *political* fortunes. For in the question of "reconstruction" or "representation" are involved matters that affect all the interests of the Southern people. Their material well-being, the development of their resources, their relations with the blacks, and their general prosperity for the future, are all dependent in a great measure upon the action of the Northern people at the polls—even if the security of property and the rights of individuals among them should be in no way compromised or menaced.

Deeply anxious as they undoubtedly were for the success of the "President's policy" in the Northern States—firmly though they believed that their political freedom and their practical well-being depended upon its application to the South—it must be said that they exhibit no other than a submissive disposition after the defeat of all their hopes at the elections of last week. Their acquiescence in the decision of the ballot-box—even though they themselves had no voice in it, and though they regard it as humiliating to their pride and damaging to their interests—is put forward in such a way as to exhibit the deep consciousness existing among the Southern people that they are at the power of the North, and that the terms it imposes cannot be successfully resisted by them. They may not yet have seen fit to *ratify* the policy which the North has presented to them; their Legislatures have in no instance adopted the Amendment, nor have the people shown any sign of actively coöperating with the North in securing the passage of this measure; but regarding its imposition upon them as being now settled—knowing that the President can do nothing for them against a majority in Congress or in the country, they resign themselves to the circumstances and to their fate with hardly a murmur and hardly a word in the way of protest.

It may be true enough that they can do no better, and no worse. It certainly is true that if *resistance* be thought of as the alternative of the *acquiescence* which is displayed, any attempt at it on the part of the South would be madness. But it is not their refraining from active resistance to the will of the North that we speak of as at all noteworthy. It is their perfect and exceedingly un-Southern passiveness under the prospect of the practical enforcement of the bill in matters closely, and as they think adversely affecting their principles and interests, and their refraining from all those strong manifestations of political feeling which we have always been accustomed to witness in all parts of the country under similar circumstances.

The fact that one, or two, or three or four newspapers published in the cities of the Southern States have given vent to expressions of excitement or anger since they learned the result of Northern elections, is not worth mentioning as an indication of the existence of a state of feeling different from that just mentioned. We suppose the people of both the North and the South will yet have to learn, if they have not already learned, that the unfairest possible mode of representing the opinion of the people of either section is by extracting the more extreme articles from the most extravagant newspapers. A terrible amount of deception has been practiced upon the South in times past in this way; and we fear—in fact we cannot but know—that it is still practiced upon the North by men whose profit it serves. For every Southern journal which at this day shows a feeling even distantly akin to the bellicose, there are a score which never put forward an expression that can possibly be tortured into any other form than that of pacific acquiescence. And it is beyond a doubt that the latter express the sentiment which is all-pervading in the South.

The fact is that the whole South are now at last perfectly satisfied that they are a conquered people—that they are at the power of the North politically no less than at LEE's surrender they were militarily. We have, for a long time, been hearing from a great many sources how desirable it was that they should reach the conclusion—that they should know they were no more the masters of the North, and could no longer dictate the policy of the country. We are quite sure that no man who has studied the manifestations of Southern sentiment within the last ten days, can doubt that they have learnt all this, and learnt it thoroughly. Though they have not yet come to the point of giving their active ratification to the Northern verdict, they at least submit passively, and with something like hopelessness, to its application upon them. The next step—and one which we have earnestly urged them to take—is to voluntarily adopt the conditions which will result in their attainment of all the constitutional privileges of free citizenship.

JESTING ON A SERIOUS SUBJECT.—We dare say it is to the wags of Paris that we owe the story which comes over the cable under the designation of a rumor, intimating the possibility, in certain contingencies, of MAXIMILIAN's being appointed King of Poland. There is a certain grim humor about the report. But it is not exactly apparent that there is much in the position either of the deposed "Emperor" or of the ruined Provinces that once formed the Kingdom of Poland, to invite jesting, especially from France.

The North and the Constitutional Amendment.

The careful and dispassionate writer who now represents the London *Times* in this country, in one of his latest letters, alludes to an aspect of the restoration question which some of those who prate oracularly about the Constitution are apt to overlook:

"The determination of the Northern people with regard to the South cannot be misunderstood. They will not suffer the States to come back into the Union with their former privileges until the civil rights of the black race are secured, and all danger of the repudiation of the Union debt or the acknowledgment of the Confederate debt is warded off. It is waste of time to argue about 'State rights,' or to discuss what the old Constitution does or does not sanction. *The people would supersede that Constitution altogether, rather than run the risk of letting the South recover its old sway in the Legislature.*"

This may be rather a broad enunciation of the doctrine, and it may be scouted as rank heresy by those who, during the war, insisted upon constitutional objections to the measures successively found essential to its prosecution. Nevertheless the *Times'* correspondent is not far astray. The people will not tolerate the unconditional restoration of the South to power, and they will alter and amend the Constitution, if need be, to suit their purposes.

It is hardly necessary to remind objectors that they who now assail the policy of Congress as unconstitutional, preferred the same accusation against the policy which triumphed in the suppression of the rebellion. According to Democratic politicians, it was "unconstitutional" to essay the maintenance of the Union by force of arms. It was "unconstitutional" for the Federal Government to invade "sovereign States" and reduce them to subjection. President LINCOLN's first call for men was, in the Democratic judgment, outrageously "unconstitutional." The emancipation of slaves, long delayed by Mr. LINCOLN, and resorted to at last as a military necessity, was assailed as "unconstitutional." Scarcely a single measure of Congress or the Administration during the war escaped the accusation. Persistently and most impudently, the leaders and journals of the Democracy made the letter of the Constitution a pretext for doing all they could in aid of the rebellion. They would have made an instrument created by the people for their own convenience and advantage a means of destroying their national unity.

Precisely in the same manner is the constitutional argument now used to defeat the will of the people respecting the restoration of the Union. Every step taken in pursuance of the principles which dictated the prosecution of the war is met with the same objection. If the Democrats were infallible expounders of a divinely inspired instrument, they could not be more dogmatic. If their dicta were gospel, to be implicitly obeyed, the South might return to Congress, there to renew the fight which was temporarily suspended at Appomattox Court-house. The rebel leaders might return to their old seats in the Capitol, as though nothing had happened. The test oath would be instantly discarded as "unconstitutional." Any attempt to discriminate in favor of loyalty would be frowned down as "unconstitutional." Every proposition looking to the security of the results achieved by the war is denounced as "unconstitutional." Always, indeed, by some inexplicable process, the Democratic anxiety for the Constitution turns out on investigation to be in the interest of the rebellion. Now, as throughout the war, under the pretence of protecting the Constitution, they would invest with power the enemies of the Union.

In view of this opposition to the measures of Congress and the spirit which actuates it, the statement of the English correspondent is undoubtedly correct. The American people "would supersede the Constitution altogether rather than run the risk of letting the South recover its old sway in the Legislature," where, with the help of the Northern Democracy, it would struggle to undo the work of the war. On this point there can be no mistake. The people will not submit even to the chance of losing through the Government the advantages gained in the field. They will allow nothing to be done that shall seem even remotely to imperil the controlling authority of the loyal element in the country. And to this end they demand such an amendment of the Constitution as shall bring it into harmony with their will. If the South concur, so much the better for its interests—so much the smoother and more pleasant will the business of restoration proceed. But the refusal of the South to accept the terms proposed will not be an insuperable obstacle to their incorporation into the Constitution. It is meet that the Constitution should be amended in the light of the trial through which the Republic has passed; and the people may, by and by, assume the responsibility of deciding when and by whom the Amendment shall be carried into effect.

HOW COMES IT?—The travelers up-town on the "East side" had the assurance of the proper officials, a few weeks ago, that there should be no more driving of cattle along the avenues during the day time. For a week or more this assurance was made good. But by the last accounts at hand the rule has been broken through; and at any hour of the day, one may now see droves of cattle on Second or Third avenue; the drovers, with their long sticks and loud tongues compelling everything in the shape of vehicle to give place to them and their herds. Let us be informed by whose authority the butchers were for a time denied the use of the avenues in question during the day-time, so that we may know whose authority is now defied since the streets have again been turned into a common cattle-walk.

It strikes us that if we are to have any sort of municipal regulations issued at all, it might be as well to see them enforced; not exactly in the interest of the public—for it would be difficult to show that the public *has* any interest worth mentioning in anything—but *out of respect for authority*. It would be something for a Board or a Commission, in New-York, for instance, if it could show that its orders in any given case were not treated with absolute contempt. It would be a new starting-point, as it were, in municipal history—an epoch, as might have been the election of Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON to Congress. We hardly know in taking up this cattle question, which particular Board we are defending. We merely intimate the fact that the dignity of certain duly authorized Commissioners belonging to some Board, is being compromised by persons more or less interested in the butchering trade. If no one will stick up in this instance either for the public or for the dignity of the Commissions concerned, we know a Society that will stick up for the brutes. And we can easily enable that Society to show the effect of a six miles' drive over cobble-stones upon the hoof of the stalled ox.

A Modification of the Sunday Law Proposed.

If we hear correctly, the Sunday liquor law is no longer executed, and the formidable lists of criminal offences every Monday morning show that we have returned to the old *régime*, and even a worse one than before. Now is a good time for the reformers and the leaders of the Republican Party to fully consider the bearings of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, and to see if the great ends of temperance and good order cannot be better secured by some medium course. The Republican Party of this City has undoubtedly lost from 3,000 to 5,000 votes by the Sunday law. If these losses continue and increase, it will need but few years to roll up such a Democratic majority in the City as to counterbalance the rural majorities, and give over the State to Democratic control.

Cannot such a course be pursued in this matter by the Legislature as will satisfy the reasonable wishes of the Germans, and, at the same time, protect public morals and discourage intemperance? We believe that such a *via media* may be found.

Every sensible and public-spirited German will agree that the orgies which prevail every Sunday around the rum-shops, especially in such Wards as the First, Fourth and Sixth, are a public nuisance and injury. The laboring men come home on Saturday nights with their pockets full of money; they have nothing to do on Sunday, and on that day it is that many a wife is stripped of every penny for her children's food, or finds even her own bed and clothing pawned for liquor by the insane husband. It is on Sunday that so many a hitherto sober laboring man is ruined and his children beggared; it is on that day that quarrels arise, and blows are struck and murders are committed. From the Sunday tippling, especially, come the rows and fights, and thieveries and burglaries, and deeds of blood which disgrace our criminal records. Under the old system, it was the worst day of the week for the poor and the foreign workingmen.

The majority of our citizens believe in the sacredness of the day, but they do not feel it right to force any portion of the community to observe it, any further than to preserve such order and quiet as not to disturb others in private or public worship. For this reason they forbid all noisy trades and street-business. At home or in a quiet way, each citizen can do as he pleases.

But in the interest of public order and of good morals, knowing what children the mass of the foreign laborers are in their habits of self-restraint, our citizens feel they have the right to impede the sale of intoxicating liquors on that day, not because it is Sunday alone, but because it is the day of especial temptation. Just as they try at all times to close notorious gambling-hells, or to prevent too open solicitation to prostitution, so here they attempt to check public temptations to intoxication.

But to succeed in this, they must not be too far ahead of the public sentiment of the City. New-York is not like a New-England city or an interior town. Foreigners here make up a very large element of the population—people not educated in our views of the Sunday or with many habits of self-restraint. If we undertake to control them too much in these matters, we shall inevitably fail. Our efforts should be step by step to lessen the great inducements and temptations to vice and indulgence, and not attempt too much at once. If, for instance, the Legislature could stop rum and whisky-selling, and permit lager-beer, they would check a vast source of crime and misery, and would allow a comparatively innocent indulgence, and would in fact array the German and the Irish liquor sellers against one another, for then it would be for the interests of the beer-gardens to have the whisky-shops closed. If it be answered by some zealous reformer that lager-beer sometimes intoxicates, the reply is obvious that even the New-York Legislature cannot banish all vice from the City, and that in this matter, like many others, we cannot have the ideally best thing, but must accept the smallest evil of two or more. Beside, we honestly believe that the German beer-gardens, as they are now carried on, near the Central Park, under good police, are by no means an injury—on the contrary, are a good to the community. The Germans take their wives and children there; they amuse themselves in a quiet, social way, and are thus saved from worse places and worse amusements. Of course, theoretically, it would be better if every German were in the church or Sunday-school, with his family, but practically, we know he will not be there if his garden is closed, and all that we can do is to cause that his enjoyments be no disturbance to his more devotional neighbors. If it be objected that in a Sunday law we cannot distinguish between whisky and lager-beer, we reply that the selling places can easily be distinguished by the Police. A lager-beer saloon and a corner grocery are very different "institutions." Of course there would be some deception used, which would be of little injury. In general, the beer-gardens and German social resorts would be permitted, under good surveillance, while the dens of crime and drunkenness and murder would be closed for the Sunday. If it be urged that we thus lay burdens on the amusements of only one class or nationality of our fellow-citizens, we reply that that one class must show by their conduct that they do not, as now, furnish two-thirds of our criminals, vagrants and paupers, and that their "amusements" are as innocent as those of the Germans.

We are persuaded that, in some form, a distinction can be made in the legislation which will allow innocent recreation on Sunday and discourage or prevent drunkenness.

A POINT IN MORALS.—We notice that a Boston clergyman caused somewhat of a sensation a few days since by announcing to his Church that he had purchased and perused one of the books which has been recently denounced as scandalous and grossly immoral, and whose title he gave. He then took occasion to defend the book against the charge of immorality, and thus, having piqued curiosity, doubtless secured hundreds of purchasers for it among his congregation. We observe that another clergyman has taken the trouble to inform his audience that he had visited a theatre in which a play was being performed, which he had heard denounced as scandalously and grossly immoral, and as he took care to let his hearers know what play he referred to, he has doubtless done his share in increasing the multitudes of visitors to it. The defence made by both of these parties for their cause in these matters—for each of them seemed to think it needed a defence—was that they were determined to learn for themselves whether these things which were denounced as immoral, were really as bad as they were reported. We certainly do not propose to argue the matter in any way with these clergymen, or any others of like mind. We supposed that the principle involved had been pretty well settled by moralists long before now. But why should the Christian pulpit be made an advertising medium for what nobody certainly will claim to be a *Christian* object?

RESULT OF A SOUTHERN EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS.—The senior editor of the *Georgia Citizen*, published at Macon, has been taking observations at the North, and in a letter to his paper reports the conclusion he has arrived at touching the Constitutional Amendment:

"With reference to the action of the South on the Constitutional Amendment to be submitted to their consideration, I have this to say, as my *opinion—not my wish*—that *we will have to swallow the bitter draught to the dregs*, or content ourselves with taxation without representation for perhaps years to come! With this view of the subject—without intending to advocate the adoption of the Amendment—it were perhaps best to let things take their course. Could the South have *any guarantee* that no more would be required of her than that now presented, it would perhaps be best to yield to the imperative circumstances of the condition, as has been done before, and submit, with the best grace we can, to the exactions and humiliations imposed on a down-trodden people."

The opinion here expressed is shared, we venture to say, by the majority of Southerners who have judged for themselves as to the determination of the North, and have witnessed the resistless current which has set in in favor of the Amendment, or something like it. These men do not close their eyes to the fact that the power which put down the rebellion will suffice to enforce conditions of restoration; and they would have the South yield to the inexorable. As to the "guarantee" called for by the Georgia editor, the South is debarred from urging the request by its uncompromising opposition to the Amendment. At the same time, we think that the Republicans in Congress would strengthen the moral position of their party if, on the reassembling of Congress, they passed a resolution affirming the admissibility of a State upon its ratification of the Amendment. The elections have been fought and won on this issue, and its presentation in this form would do much toward justifying other action, if the obstinacy of the South shall render it necessary.

THE THIEVES.—The Police authorities rid the City for a time of great numbers of the more sneaking kind of thieves by ordering such of them as were well known, to headquarters, with the view of preserving their likenesses. The memento thus secured, conveyed in a delicate way an intimation to *leave* the neighborhood, and that intimation was promptly acted upon. So many of these involuntary exiles, however, were wanted during election time for purposes not *just* immediately connected with their own peculiar craft, that a heavy immigration set in about two weeks ago, and there are now more thieves on the platforms of our City cars after nightfall than there ever were before. We do not know that the police authorities are aware of this fact. But we do know that on Monday night no fewer than seven pickpockets rushed into a Third-avenue car in pursuit of the wallet of a stout gentleman who got on at the corner of Catharine-street. The car was nearly empty, so that there was no crowding to shield the thieves. But so bold were they that two of them jumped on by the front platform in time to reach the rear end of the car before the intended victim had got his seat; while five more jumped upon the rear platform, and both entrances were at once blocked. The conductor seemed to be helpless or frightened out of his senses. But the gentleman's presence of mind saved him. He knew that he was surrounded by thieves, and he instantly told them so. In a moment the whole gang were off the car again, and out of sight, although three policemen were standing in view of the scene, which was all over and past in an inconceivably short space of time. The incident ought to serve the police as a reminder that the cars, especially in these long nights, need close watching.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.—Two of the most influential of the Northern Democratic journals glance suggestively at impartial suffrage as a measure to be adopted by the South in its present strait. Referring to Judge REAGAN's letter advocating this measure in Texas, the Boston *Post* remarks: "This is wise, just, politic. Impartial suffrage," the *Post* goes on to say, "we have always advocated. The Massachusetts system we think a good one, and if every State would adopt it, the result would prove its great security to the peace and prosperity of the country." The Chicago *Times* steps out more boldly. It declares that negro suffrage in some shape is inevitable, and recommends the South to accept "impartial suffrage, or suffrage dependent upon the intelligence of the man, irrespective of color, as is now the rule in Massachusetts," that an end may be put to the agitation against the restoration of the excluded States. The advice is not entirely disinterested in the case of our Chicago cotemporary. It perceives that so long as the Democratic Party clings to the policy on which its candidates have this Fall been defeated in fourteen Northern States, so long the Republicans will be absolute masters of the situation. The question, as the Chicago *Times* sees it, is: "Shall the Democratic Party live or die?" And impartial suffrage is prescribed as the best means of prolonging the party's existence. What says the *World* to the diagnosis and the prescription?

CREDITABLE.—About the best thing we have heard of the Mexicans for some time is the universal regret which our correspondent says is felt and expressed by the common people for the sad fate which has overtaken the Princess CHARLOTTE. There is no doubt, that excellent lady labored as earnestly and as ardently as she could to help the poor, to relieve the distressed, and to prove herself a benefactor to all classes. The *quasi* compulsory mode of her withdrawal from Mexico, and the all but tragic result of her mission to France and Rome were events which could hardly fail to make a deep impression upon a community so much more under the sway of impulse than the hard teachings of reason.

What Are the Sidewalks For?

This inquiry becomes more and more necessary, from the great increase within the last few months of all manner of obstructions erected upon the sidewalks by all manner of people. Our City's most crowded and often narrowest thoroughfares are rapidly assuming the appearance of the alley-ways in a country fair. Shanties of the most repulsive aspect surround our City Hall Park. Broadway is a mere labyrinth at many parts of wooden stands which serve as nuclei for stoppage and jostling. The narrow haunts where our merchants "most do congregate" are choked with mean sheds or covered counters which are a nuisance to all but their owners. The approaches to the ferries are mere labyrinths of despair, and, in short, the roads for foot passengers are such as exist in no city in Europe, and cannot be matched in any city in America.

Some time ago—let us be precise; on the 1st of May, in this present Year of Grace—certain persons, calling themselves the Corporation of New-York, did solemnly enact an ordinance. It was an ordinance which was to purify the pathways and abolish certain irresponsible methods of granting squatter privileges to every Chinese or other nationality which regarded our free institutions as implying the right to get in everybody's way. There had for some time been a lurking suspicion, more felt than expressed, perhaps, that somebody made a good thing out of our streets. The streets belonging to the City, and the City belonging to the sages of the City Hall, people who labored under a want of reverence toward those venerable, distinguished and single-minded dignitaries, said that they sold their influence to Cornelius So-and-So, or Whang-tsi other So-and-So, for filthy lucre or for votes; and that when the majestic form of Alderman This or Councilman That moved that "permission be and hereby is granted" to erect a peanut palace or an oyster elysium, just where such a symposium would most enrage the denizens of the district, the said Mover knew better than any one could tell him what was good for himself. And thus the Ordinance. It set forth that the Mayor was to be "vested" and "authorized" to deal with the subject, and the Mayor was to be satisfied that such grants were "desirable" and "proper."

Well, the election is over, and we will say no more on the side-walk obstructions in connection with it. Nor will we at present say one word about the "record" to be kept or the fees to be paid or where they go to. But we will return to the question of who are the sidewalks for? They are for the public who have to use them. No person has a right to obstruct them in any way. To say that such obstructions are ever "desirable" is, so to speak, to laugh in the face of the credulous hearer; to say that they are "proper," is an insult to common sense. Our excellent Mayor, and in so saying we are perfectly sincere, for his record is unimpeached and his character alike respected by political friends and foes, will do good service and win the gratitude of his fellow-citizens if he will make our ways ways of pleasantness by sweeping the unsightly objects to which everybody objects, out of existence at once and effectually.

PERSONAL.—Rev. H. W. BEECHER has withdrawn from the *Independent* the right of publishing his sermons, which will appear hereafter in the *Examiner & Chronicle* and in the *Methodist*. After the *Independent's* violent and unjust attacks upon him for writing his Cleveland letter, Mr. BEECHER could not, consistently with self-respect, retain any connection with that paper.

A Wail from Barclay-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Do, if you please, Mr. Editor, ask Capt. GREER to make those very unpleasant people who sell potatoes and chickens, and I don't know what else, keep at least half the sidewalks on Barclay-street clean. I declare it seems shameful. Carts back up to doors, and we women have to climb over all sorts of rails, and when there are no carts, barrels, boxes, crates, coops are piled up so that people *cannot* pass. Why don't somebody be arrested? There, if I was a man I would make the Patrolman take somebody right to prison, or make him pay, oh! ever so much money!

Our fair correspondent will excuse our printing but a small portion of her appeal. We have no doubt that the gentlemanly officer whose aid she invokes will give the grievance complained of prompt attention.—ED.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. TAYLEURE's effective dramatization of "East Lynne"—a work which, whatever its literary merits, still holds the heart of the community—has been brought out here with Mrs. BOWERS as the heroine. We are disposed to think that the play has never been so well done. The various parts are sustained with singular force, and Mrs. BOWERS certainly throws into the latter part of the drama an unusual degree of tenderness and feeling. The play has been brought out well, and merits the attention it has already attracted.

WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT.—The first regular concert of the series contemplated by Messrs. BATEMAN and HARRISON takes place to-night at Steinway Hall. The soloists are Miss KATE MCDONALD, (one of the most admirable concert singers now before the public,) Mr. J. N. PATTISON, (piano,) and Mr. HEINDE, (flute.) The orchestra, as heretofore, will be under the direction of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, and the programme is in every way admirable.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.—The finest Organ and miscellaneous Concert ever known in Brooklyn, was given last night at Plymouth Church as a complimentary benefit to Mr. WARREN, organist of the Church of the Holy Trinity. The spacious edifice was thronged at an early hour, hundreds of our metropolitan residents availing themselves of the beautiful weather to cross the ferry and hear the new organ—now as famous as its Boston predecessor. The programme, though lengthy, was admirably constructed, embracing the names of Mrs. COMSTOCK, Mrs. STETSON, Sigor CENTEMERI, THEO. THOMAS, Mr. TOULMIN, Mr. ELLER, Mr. MULLER, of Plymouth Church; Mr. THOMAS, of Grace Church, and the beneficiary, as follows:

PART I.

1. a. Prelude, Organ; b. Te Deum Laudamus—Double Anthem in G Major—GEORGE WILLIAM WARREN—for DECANI and CANTORIS' Chorus. Soli parts by Mrs. COMSTOCK, Mrs. STETSON, Mr. COMSTOCK and Mr. NOE. Harp Obligato by Mr. TOULMIN. (This Te Deum has been recently published by W. A. POND & Co., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.)
2. Solo, Organ—a. Fantasie Extempore (exhibiting the instrument;) b. Fugue, "Mount of Olives,"—BEETHOVEN—Mr. WARREN.
3. Aria, "Creation—With Verdure Clad,"—HAYDN—Mrs. COMSTOCK.
4. Solo Violin—"Elegie"—(with harp accompaniment,)—ERNST—Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.
5. Preghiera—"Picta Signore," (Pity, O Saviour,)—STRADELLA, (1670,)—Signor CENTEMERI.
6. "Salve Regina," for soprano, contralto and oboe—ADOLPH ADAM—Mrs. COMSTOCK, Mrs. STETSON and Mr. ELLER.
7. Overture—"Zampa"—(four hands.) Organ à l'Orchestra—HEROLD—Mr. CHAS. E. THOMAS and Mr. WARREN.

PART II.

1. Hymn from "Stradella," (Arranged for the occasion by Mr. Warren,)—FLOTOW—Mr. COMSTOCK and Chorus.
2. Solo Organ—"Flute Concerto,"—RINCK—Mr. MULLER.
3. Aria—"Stabat Mater,"—"Fac ut portem,"—ROSSINI—Mrs. STETSON.
4. Nocturne—Harp and Organ—ADOLPH ADAM—(Especially displaying the renowned *Vox Humana* Stop,)—Mr. TOULMIN and Mr. WARREN.
5. "Ave Maria," by BACH, arranged for Soprano, Violin, Harp and Organ—GOUNOD—Mrs. COMSTOCK, Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Mr. TOULMIN and Mr. WARREN.
6. Ancient Christmas Carol—"Good King Wenceslas," (words and music composed sometime between the 12th and 15th centuries.) "Holy Trinity" Choir Boys and Chorus.
7. Finale—The Prayer from "Moses in Egypt"—ROSSINI—Mrs. COMSTOCK, Sig. CENTEMERI, Mr. DANES; Chorus and Harp Obligato by Mr. TOULMIN.

The entire programme was admirably performed, Mr. WARREN, Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Mr. COMSTOCK and Sig. CENTEMERI being particularly applauded. Mr. WARREN's display of the *Vox Humana* stop was especially artistic. The voice is clear and distinct, infinitely superior to that in the Boston organ, which,

indeed, to but the feeblest semblance to that of which this is an almost counterpart. The chorus embraced the choirs of Trinity and Grace Churches, Mrs. HITCHCOCK, Miss WALSH, and others, well and favorably regarded by the music-lovers of the City.

The ancient Christmas carol, "Good King Wenceslas," was sung with fine effect by the Holy Trinity boys and chorus. The best number was the last, which was rendered with great feeling by the solo voices, the choruses following in admirable discipline and with powerful effect. The concert was throughout enjoyable, a rare treat in every way, and the first occasion when by Brooklyn talent the great organ was effectively and artistically used. The roof of that church must go up sooner or later; until it does, the organ is to it as a full-grown elephant is to a baby-house.

JACK AND GILL.—This comic pantomime of celebrity is revived at Fox's Old Bowery. It is too well known to require comment. Broadway and the Bowery have stamped its success, and it will ever continue to be so when performed as it now is. Manager FOX's Clown embodies a fund of humor to be found only in himself. We understand that this worthy inheritor of the mantle of GABRIEL RAVEL intends to star—when his lease expires—at Old Drury. Of his success there is no question. Popular at home he cannot but be welcomed abroad; his talents richly deserve it.

The Meteoric Shower.

The grand shower of meteors, predicted by astronomers, appears to have commenced on a small scale on Monday night, or rather yesterday morning. Although no preparations were made by any of the scientific institutions in this City to witness and record what took place, a number of private observers kept watch during the entire night and until the dawn rendered their observations fruitless. It is, of course, well known that many shooting stars, or meteors, may be observed on any clear starlight night; but on Monday night there were far more than usual. Between 11 and 3 a few of great brightness were observed, and within an hour afterward many others appeared. Between 4 and 5 o'clock the numbers greatly increased, most of them passing to the southward. About 4:10 three stars darted downward in quick succession, one being of exceeding brilliancy and leaving a trail which could be seen for some time after the star disappeared. In the course of the following ten minutes seven other flights took place, and before 5 o'clock eight or ten more. By 5:30 it had become too light to distinguish the passage of any meteors.

Perhaps before our readers peruse this issue of the TIMES, the great meteoric display may have taken place. If it has not, let them live in hope that it will yet come off. It is certain that an unusual display of these fiery messengers does take place every thirty-third year, and that most brilliant showers occurred in 1799, witnessed by HUMBOLDT, and in 1833, when the credulous believed that the end of the world was at hand. Of the origin of meteors very little is known. It is generally admitted that they are irregular masses of matter belonging to the planetary system circulating at random through space. Meteoric showers, according to the most plausible theory, are thought to be owing to the intersection of the earth's orbit, and that of a belt of nebulæ which, it is supposed, floats in particles around the sun. The nervous may feel assured that they are perfectly harmless, and as the nearest of them is supposed to be several thousand miles from the earth's surface, no one need be afraid of being struck by them.

The popular interest in the display of 1866 is widespread and intense. If not, how can we account for the great sales of telescopes made within the past twenty-four hours; how can we account for the nightcapped heads that caught cold night before last, did ditto last night, and to-day are sore with aches and pains; how can we account for the yawns, the heighhos, the dull eyes and plodding footsteps of to-day? Last night we joined the noble army of martyrs, we waited patiently, like Mary's lamb, anxious and quite ready to turn in—how much we gained by our loss of sleep, how much we are bettered by the fearful weariness of the early morning hour, we leave our readers to determine, for quite likely the most of them are in the same fix.

Among certain classes of the community a kind of second-hand panic prevails. They seem to think that a terrible comet is to come at the earth; that with its long, bushy and electric tail material damage will be done to the mundane sphere and those that dwell hereon; they are impressed with the destrability of clean church records and much credit in the books of Mrs. Grundy, and to our certain knowledge many have prayed this week who never prayed before since coming to man's estate. Sundry people busied themselves and burned their fingers last night by the reckless and apparently useless smoking of bits of glass, through which they proposed to look at something, if indeed that something should appear; others declined the pressing invitation of Morpheus, and careless of the results, sat up all night, walked the streets in the broad effulgence of the moon, anxiously regarding every now and then the bright blue firmament, and whistling in a subdued but confident tone their determination to meet her by moonlight alone—which, we presume, was intended to be funny, the meteor being expected to be seen by moonlight; others again laid out several cents at the ferry-house portals, and sailed backward and forward between New-York and Brooklyn, because they deemed the water a safe place and also an excellent point of view. But whatever other people did, we confess that the action of the authorities was signally commendable: so were their signals commendable. In case anybody connected with the Mayor's office should see stars, the bells are to be tolled at once, and so on until the tenth stroke should succeed in waking everybody in the City limits; ten more strokes were to be given immediately so that no one need imagine there was a fire, and then a third ten were to follow as indication of comets—what was to be done in case a fire should rage at that time we do not know. With this knowledge hundreds of thousands of people went calmly to bed and quietly to sleep, just as they always do. We passed through several streets on which were many blocks of apparently sleeping inhabitants. Quite likely the children had been put to bed soon after supper without a word of warning, beyond a doubt the old folks sat up reading, or sewing, or playing cribbage until 10 or 11 o'clock, when with a calmness that would be suggestive, if it was at all uncommon, we presume they lit the gas in their bedrooms with an ordinary taper, and set themselves to the task of preparing regularly for the night's rest; others did not do so, but very many did. Sentinels voluntarily took prominent positions on Trinity Church steeple, on the roofs of tall stores, or sat chilled and uncomfortable on the scuttle-top waiting with patience as colossal as it was commendable for the ringtail roarers which were due on or about that time. Hour after hour passed, but the heavens made no sign. Early evening was forgotten in the bright starlight of midnight, and even when the morning stars sang together with joy, as is their cheerful and orthodox custom, the weary watchers sat, sat and froze their very vitals in their conscientious adherence to the faith that was in them.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Collision in Boston Harbor—A Schooner Sunk.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

While coming up the harbor this morning, the steamer *Zodiac*, from Philadelphia, ran into and sunk the fishing schooner *Mary J. Yates*, of Boston. The crew were taken off before she went down, and brought to Boston on the steamer.

Decision in the Paper Collar Patent Case—A Colored Seaman Found Guilty of Murder.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The suit in the United States Court brought by the Union Paper Collar Company against CHARLES WEIL & Co., for infringement of letters patent, by selling unlicensed paper collars has been decided, the defendants submitting to a decree for a perpetual injunction.

The trial of JAMES BROWN, a colored seaman, for the murder of JAMES FOSTER, on board of the bark *Atlantic* in May last, resulted this afternoon in a verdict of guilty.

MAINE.

Election of President of Bowdoin College—Resignation of Gen. Chamberlain.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Prof. HARRIS, of the Bangor Theological Seminary, was to-day elected President of Bowdoin College, by the unanimous vote of the Trustees and Overseers.

Gen. CHAMBERLAIN resigned the chair of rhetoric and oratory, in anticipation of his entering upon his duties as Governor of the State.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

GEN. GRANT'S ORDER NO. 44 NOT REVOKED.

Order No. 44, issued by Gen. GRANT in July last, directs district and post commanders to arrest all persons who have been, or may hereafter be charged with crimes and offences against officers, agents, citizens and inhabitants of the United States, and confine them in military custody until the proper judicial tribunals are willing and ready to try them. This order, it has been ascertained on inquiry, has not been revoked by either the President or the Secretary of War, nor has Gen. GRANT, as has been stated, done so. It is said, however, that the General has merely written a letter to Major-Gen. SHERIDAN, advising that it be not strictly enforced now that the Civil Rights Bill is in operation, and under its provisions the judicial tribunals are open to all complaints.

THE LOUISIANA U. S. MARSHAL.

The Louisiana U. S. Marshalship is again a bone of contention between the contestants. Some three weeks ago the removal of CUTHBERT BULLITT was accomplished and D. H. MCKEE appointed in his stead. BULLITT immediately came on here, succeeded in getting the case reopened, and referred to the Attorney-General, where the prospect was that the charges against him would be dissipated, and he be reinstated. MCKEE's friends, hearing of the danger, promptly flew to the rescue, and to-night Mr. Editor KING, of the New-Orleans *Times*, arrived, and the fight will be gone over again. The chances are that MCKEE will be finally successful.

ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES.

Where transportation and per diem attendance upon a Court-martial were claimed from a place other than that to which the summons had been sent, the proper accounting officer decides the general question of payment affirmatively, otherwise a Judge-Advocate would have it in his power to decrease or increase indefinitely the allowances of the witness by sending the summons to a place nearer to or more remote from the court than he knew the witness to be at the time, and the witness would be made liable for the blunders of the Judge-Advocate, and for his ignorance of the whereabouts of the witness. In the case presented the witness was on a temporary visit to Montreal, and would soon have incurred the expenses of the return trip had the notice of the summons never been sent. Payment will, therefore be made only for the time lost and the extra expense which he necessarily incurred by reason of his attendance upon the Court.

SETTLEMENT OF PHYSICIANS' ACCOUNTS.

The Secretary of War orders that paragraph 1,308, revised regulations of the army, be modified so that a physician's account of pay due, in the ordinary form of an officer's pay account, shall be presented to a Paymaster for payment, vouched for by a certificate thereon by the commanding officer that it is correct and agreeably to contract, and that the services have been duly rendered, which certificate he will not make unless the contract has been approved by the Surgeon-General or the Medical Director of the Department.

PERSONAL.

Hon. HENRY STANBERY left here to-night for New-York, and expects to remain there five or six days. Gen. DICK TAYLOR, son of the late President TAYLOR, has been here for several days, a portion of the time the guest of Gen. GRANT. Mr. WEST, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, has so far recovered from his recent attack of paralysis as to be able to visit the Department.

THE MISSISSIPPI DELEGATION.

Messrs. HILLYER and LOWRY, delegated by the Mississippi Legislature to ask for the pardon of JEFFERSON DAVIS, have not had an interview with the President, but have sent to him the resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature, and will to-morrow morning call upon the President informally, to pay their respects.

THE ASSESSORSHIP IN THE SECOND PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT.

C. M. DERRINGER, some time since appointed Assessor of the Second District of Pennsylvania, but whose commission was suspended to consider certain remonstrants, has been ordered to enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

THE NEW-YORK NAVAL OFFICE.

The matter of the appointment of a Naval Officer at New-York was considered in Cabinet to-day, and it is understood the determination was to postpone the subject indefinitely. It is not likely that a successor to Gen. DIX will be appointed for several weeks.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed WILLIAM R. SMITH, Postmaster at Portsmouth, Ohio, and REASON B. SPINE, Postmaster at Wooster, Ohio.

ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals in the city to-day are Hon. WM. A. DARLING, M. C., from New-York, and CHAS. DENISON, M. C., from the Luzerne District, Penn. Mr. DARLING has secured apartments at the Ebbitt House for the Winter.

Gen. HALPINE, Register elect of New-York, arrived here this morning on private business connected with the departments. He has had congratulations from all quarters, the naval and military elements in particular, and from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT as one of the foremost.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Peculiarities of the Recent Election—Bribery—Anti-Rentism Again Active—Crimes, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 12, 1866.

Probably no persons were more surprised than the Democrats in the recent election. A careful and well estimated canvass had assured them a victory, and those of the Conservatives who acted with them had reasonable hopes of success. As the smoke and turmoil of election day passes by, we are better able to judge of the causes in this county which have interfered with their programme. No Conservative Republicans, in any number, voted for the Hoffman and Pruyn ticket. In one ward in this city their aggregate number of votes was only four, and the only accomplished fact which the recent coalition can boast of is the defeat of CLARK B. COCHRANE for Assembly in one of the city districts, and the choice of ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, a man of very much less weight and influence, as his successor. Much point was made by the friends of the new capitol that COCHRANE's defeat would be the defeat of that enterprise; that the project would linger along, theoretically to be carried out, but practically to be forgotten, unless he and those like him were to be chosen to represent this municipality. Their arguments, together with others of greater weight, prevailed in the Second District, where HENRY SMITH, the present District-Attorney, was elected by an unprecedented majority, but in the other city district the Conservatives, whom the Radicals had marked out in an especial manner for vengeance, were numerous enough to change the face of affairs. Another strong reason for the Waterloo of Democracy in this county was the desire of all honest citizens to break up a ring which comprised both Democrats and Republicans, and whose hand was in the public treasury continually. If a candidate was to be nominated, whether on the one side or the other, the managers of this cabal were to be consulted, and their choice become that of the party. Frequently an obsequious tool on one side was of better use to them than the selection of an honest follower of their peculiar political tenets, and their influence was consequently exerted in his favor. At a recent County Convention, the delegates were all pledged to particular candidates, yet such was the manipulating power of the Ring that they were all set aside and a new man nominated. A controlling influence was there which they did not dare to dispute.

MONEY AT ELECTIONS.

This was the great crying evil at the late poll of the people. From Rensselaer, Columbia, Saratoga and Albany Counties the universal statement is that money flowed like water, and that if this practice is to continue the offices must be set up to the highest bidder. Electors marched up to the polls under the convoy of some well-known ward politician, who placed tickets in their hands as they reached the ballot-boxes, and after depositing their votes took out his pocket-book and paid them their one, two, three, five or ten dollars, as the case might be, before hundreds of people, without even the mock decency of retiring to one side. Party leaders had to buy up their own voters, who refused to exercise their privilege until a satisfactory sum of money was placed in their hands. At least one-quarter of the voters of the City of Albany were bribed, or received compensation for their votes. No persons are more willing to get rid of this evil than the party leaders, yet they say that they are powerless. The men are there, and if they do not vote the ticket of their own party, they will that of the other. To prevent their defeat, they commit the offence of bribery. Twenty-five dollars were paid for votes on election day.

ANTI-RENTISM.

This party again manifested its influence at the polls on Tuesday last. Most of the prominent owners of these lands are Democrats, and the particular agent for the collection of rents and distraints from delinquents is a local politician of considerable strength in the ranks of the unterrified. He is Col. WALTER S. CHURCH. Connected with the Van Rensselaer by marriage, and a strong believer in their rights, he has rendered himself particularly obnoxious to the "leaseholders," as they delight to call themselves. Col. CHURCH is a man of indomitable courage, and has often run the risk of his life among those he has deprived of house and home. Troops were sent out this Summer to the town of Knox to enforce the execution of the laws. They marched through a country where, by the aid of horns and bugles, the entire poulation had turned out—were saluted by jeers and menaces, and an occasional shot fired at them. They dispossessed the occupants of several farms, and were encamped in that region a couple of weeks. Old soldiers could once more hear the dinner-call and the reveille, the tattoo and retreat, and not in Southern parts. After returning, it was necessary in a short time to send out another force, and the expenses are saddled on the county. The Sheriff, who is a Democrat, has also made himself obnoxious, and, with Col. CHURCH, has divided the curses of the inhabitants. This feeling has reacted on the party of which they are members, and many votes were lost in this region to that once all-conquering organization. The question will be brought up before the next Constitutional Convention, when the leaseholders will demand that the law, or the construction of it, shall be altered in their favor. Although the question is of less magnitude than when COOPER thundered against it, and E. A. BRISTED, fresh from England, did not see any difference between it and any other kind of robbery, yet it is of great importance to the inhabitants of the old manor of Rensselaerwick.

CRIMES.

Whether crime has been successfully repressed in New-York or not by the action of the Police this Summer, it is certain that many of the New-York thieves or burglars are on their way to this region. Never has our jail been fuller, or more convictions been made of State Prison offences. On Thursday a farmer who resides in Cobleskill, in Schoharie County, was robbed of a very large sum. He had been to New-York to sell some best butter, and had succeeded in disposing of some $1,900 worth, and came back home. At this place he took the cars on the Susquehanna Road for Cobleskill, and at the same time two men, whom he did not particularly notice, took passage also. Arrived at his destination, they succeeded by force of arms in taking the money away from him, and then left. His name is GEORGE GRAY, and he is a highly-respected citizen of that community. Another case is that of a newly-married couple, who came up on the boat from New-York, the gentleman losing by the way a thousand-dollar breast-pin. No clue is known to this robbery.

KIDNAPPING AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.

REUBEN E. BATEMAN is a young man living in the town of Nassau, Rensselaer County, who has been paying attention to a young lady residing in that vicinity. She had listened to his solicitations and accompanied him to a party on Thursday night last. After returning home with her, he was going home, when he was attacked by a couple of ruffians, who grasped him, threw him down, bound him, and took him away in a wagon, from which he was conveyed to a swamp in the vicinity. When BATEMAN was first attacked he had a musket with him, and he attempted to fire at the assailants, but the piece would not go off. At the swamp he was tied in a sitting posture to a tree, a gag put in his mouth, and he was left alone. Friday afternoon the villains returned, untied him, and bound him in a standing posture, with a noose around his neck, in such a manner that if he fell the rope would tighten, and he would strangle. While in this position he was shot at by one of the assailants. The man recollected nothing further until Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, when he returned to his senses. He was then lying on the ground, tied and gagged as before. He dragged himself to a sharp stone near by, and sawed off the bands on his wrists, and finally succeeded in freeing himself altogether, after which he returned home.

It is supposed that the reason of the assault was a challenge given to a deserter on election day. Great doubt has been expressed in regard to the truth of his story, but there seems no reason to doubt it. The bullet marks in his hat are to be seen, and the cuts inflicted by the knives of the would-be assassins are visible, together with the abrasion induced by the pressing of the rope against his neck. The Superintendent of the Troy Police has been out to the place, and also Maj. MILLER, Supervisor of the town of Greenbush. Their evidence corroborates his story. The man had been in the habit of carrying a musket with him to protect himself, as his life had been threatened on several occasions. A.

CANADA.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

Cases Postponed—Long Argument on the Question of Challenge.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The Court resumed its sittings at 10 o'clock this A. M., Hon. Justice JOHN WILSON, presiding. THOMAS SCHOOL was the first placed in the dock; he manifested most stoic indifference to the position in which he was placed. Prisoner's council put in an affidavit certifying that two witnesses were absent, who, it was believed, would swear that prisoner was carried into Canada in a state of intoxication against his will.

Another witness, who would swear that the moment the Fenians left he threw down his arms, which they had forced him to take up.

The Crown allowed the affidavit and case to be postponed.

DANIEL WHELAN was next placed in the dock. He is a man of apparently about 27 years of age. When questioned by the Clerk of the Court, he stated that he was not ready for his trial.

Mr. MCKENZIE—It is my intention, my Lord, to advise the prisoner to challenge array, but I am not prepared to go on with the case.

Hon. J. H. CAMERON—You might have been ready. The trial was fixed for this day, and will go on in the absence of any proper reasons for putting it off.

Mr. MCKENZIE—I am going to challenge the array on the ground that they were not selected according to the provisions of the statute for selecting jurors and juries.

Counsel then stated at length the grounds for the challenge.

Hon. J. H. CAMERON—I submit, My Lord, that under the law at present in force in this country, my learned friend has no right to challenge the array upon the grounds stated in the objection; I therefore ask you to rule against it.

A long and elaborate argument here ensued between the counsel for the Crown and Mr. MCKENZIE, who insisted that the Crown had only one course to pursue, to demur or traverse, while Mr. CAMERON stated that they would do neither one nor the other.

His Lordship—I believe my learned brother, the Chief-Justice, is at present in town; I should like to consult with him before I give judgment. My present impression is against the challenge.

At 12 o'clock His Lordship adjourned the Court until 2.

The Court resumed its sitting at 2 o'clock, when a long discussion took place respecting the question raised by Mr. MCKENZIE.

His Lordship decided against the challege, and the Court adjourned at 6 o'clock.

Mr. MCKENZIE intends to-morrow to move to quash the panel, and will pursue the same course in each future trial.

The Fenian Trials at Bedford.

MONTREAL, C. E., Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The Fenian trials which are to take place at Bedford will be conducted by Mr. RAMSAY, assisted by Messrs. BUCHANAN and LANCELOT. Mr. BARNEY DEVLIN is engaged in the defence. Justice JOHNSTON will preside.

Relief for the Quebec Sufferers—The Gold Excitement in Madoc, C. W.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Great good is expected to result from the Queen's letter and donation to the sufferers by the late fire. In regard to future subscriptions, the Relief Committee have recommended that there be immediately distributed $10 each to over three thousand families, in view of the rapid approach of Winter. Resolutions have been adopted expressing gratitude for the aid sent by the Lower Provinces. Weather fine.

BELLEVILLE, C. W., Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The excitement regarding the gold discoveries in Madoc is still increasing.

Large numbers of people continue to arrive, and nearly every person returning brings specimens of the precious metal.

Another spot has been discovered where good specimens are found.

Bank of Upper Canada—Report from the Directors.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Nov. 13.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Upper Canada took place to-day. The Directors submitted a report to the shareholders, in which they say, after mature consideration, and acting by advice and with the consent of the Government, your Directors have executed, under the seal of the Bank, a deed of assignment appointing the following gentlemen to wind up the affairs of the Bank, viz.: THOMAS C. STREET, PETER PATERSON, ROBERT CASSELLS, HUGH C. BARWICK and PELEG HOWARD, Esqs. Your Directors are of opinion that under careful and judicious management a considerable surplus will ultimately remain for division among the shareholders, after the whole liabilities of the Bank have been paid.

Departure of the Delegates.

MONTREAL, C. E., Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Hon. Messrs. CARTIER and CHAVIEAU left last evening for England *via* New-York. A large crowd was assembled at the depot and cheered them on their departure. Hon. Messrs. HOWLAND and MACDONALD leave by the next steamer.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

TRAIN THROWN OFF THE TRACK ON THE BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD.

Fifty Persons Injured and Five Killed.

ERIE, Penn., Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The day express train west on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad was thrown off the track near Wesleyville, four miles east of here, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Some fifty persons were injured and five killed.

The killed are Dr. WHEELER, of Milwaukee, his daughter-in-law and her child; a man named HUNT, of Danville, N. Y., and another named HARLAN, residence not known. The dead and wounded were brought to Erie, where every comfort was afforded the wounded. The dead will be forwarded to their friends by the Railroad Company.

The accident was occasioned by the negligence of workmen who were engaged in repairing the track.

JAPAN.

Rear-Admiral Bell at Yeddo—Arrival of the American Minister—The English and French Ministers Protected by Body Guards—A Fight with Chinese Pirates—Twenty-two Junks Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Acting Rear-Admiral BELL, dated United States Flagship *Hartford*, Yeddo Bay, Aug. 31. Accompanied by the *Wyoming*, he in July proceeded to Osaca, a treaty port which it was stipulated should be opened on the 1st of January, 1868. As the Tycoon was believed to be opposed to its opening, the Admiral anchored there for the purpose of showing these vessels, but had no intercourse with the shore. He subsequently found at Yokohama English, French and Italian men-of-war; the number of armed ships of various nationalities was thirteen. Gen. VAN VALKENBURG, the American Minister, had reached Yeddo with a guard of honor, consisting of all the marines of the squadron.

The Admiral says, in this connection, that the English Minister is accompanied, wherever he appears in public at Yeddo, by a guard of thirty English soldiers, and that the French Minister has a guard of more than one hundred French marine fusileers.

The Admiral says, as soon as some necessary squadron business is finished, he shall dispatch the *Wachusett* to Hong Kong—her previous destination. No information had been received of the movements and whereabouts of the *Shenandoah*. The storeship *Supply* was at Hong Kong, where she was discharging a part of her stores. The health of the crew on the *Hartford* continued good. The sick list on board the *Wyoming* had decreased, since her arrival in Yokohama, from 44 to 15 cases. The crew of the *Wachusett* rapidly regained their health after leaving the Yangtse River.

The Admiral communicates to the Navy Department some particulars as to his coöperation with the British naval commander on Coast of China for the suppression of the pirates. The total number of junks destroyed was 22, carrying in the aggregate 70 guns. About 90 of the pirates were killed and the others were captured, after a severe conflict.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Gov. Curtin Nominated for U. S. Senator.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The Franklin County Republican Convention met to-day, and nominated Gov. CURTIN for U. S. Senator. The vote was seventy-three for CURTIN, two for STEVENS and one for CAMERON. The Convention was largely attended and harmonious.

The Meteor Observations at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Up to 11 P. M. there are no indications of the anxiously-expected meteoric shower. The weather is clear and cool. There was some display at sunset of a peculiar reddish appearance of sky, noticed just before the great meteoric storm of 1833. About 4 P. M. a peculiar light similar to the tail of a comet appeared above the eastern horizon, which attracted much attention. It lasted about ten minutes, and then faded from sight.

The Fenian Circles of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

A meeting of all the Fenian Circles in this city was held this evening, for the purpose of choosing a committee to take charge of whatever funds and material of war may be hereafter contributed, and to secure proper headquarters. An address was delivered by Col. CONDON, of New-York.

OHIO.

The Meeting of Officers of the Army of the Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

A meeting of officers of the Army of Tennessee takes place here to-morrow. Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN will not be present as was expected, but there will be a large representation of other distinguished officers. Mozart Hall has been finely decorated for the occasion. A grand banquet at the Burnett House will close the proceedings.

KENTUCKY.

Arrests by the Freedmen's Bureau.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

EDWARD CRAIGMILE and JOHN M. CONNOLLY were arrested in Gallatin County some days since under the Civil Rights Bill, by the Freedmen's Bureau, and were turned over to the United States Court to-day and held in $2,000 each to answer at the next term of the Court.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Preparations for the Agricultural Fair—Burning of a Mississippi Steamer—Two Lives Lost.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Improved machinery and implements are arriving in large quantities to be exhibited at the great fair to be held on the 20th to the 28th, and a great display is expected of superior stock of all kinds. Large numbers of fine horses from Western cities have arrived.

The steamer *Henry Von Pheel*, from St. Louis for New-Orleans with 3,500 bales of cotton on board, was burnt above Donaldsonville, and two lives lost.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY—A MAN DEPRIVED OF HIS CLOTHING.—On Thursday afternoon last, Mr. ANDREW MARSHALL, aged about 22 years, went to Cypress Hills Cemetery, with a friend, and in consequence of some private arrangement, the friend left the vehicle at the cemetery. Mr. MARSHALL was on his return home, when he was attacked by three men and robbed of all the clothing he had on him except pantaloons. One man held the horse, whilst two others stripped him of his coat, vest, hat, and shoes, and told him if he made any noise they would shoot him, presenting a pistol at the same time. MICHAEL CONROY, residing at No. 239 John-street, and doing laboring work in the Gas Factory, foot of Hudson-avenue, was arrested on suspicion, of being one of the attacking parties. The accused was brought before Justice MOREHOUSE yesterday afternoon for examination. The testimony of Mr. MARSHALL was as follows:

Andrew Marshall, sworn: I reside at the corner of Clinton and Greene avenues; live with my father; on Thursday last, the 8th inst., about 4:30 o'clock P. M., I drove out to Cypress Hill Cemetery; on the Williamsburgh side, when returning through the cemetery, on my way home, I was stopped by three men, who demanded my money; I told them I had none; they then demanded my jewelry; one of them had my horse by the head; another tried to get into the wagon, and I kicked him in the face; I was then struck in the face by one of the parties; I was then grabbed by the back of the neck, and hauled out of the wagon; the men took coat, vest and shoes off me; after they had taken these articles, they raised me up and told me I might get into the wagon again and go; I then got in and drove off; the defendant is one of the parties that attacked me and caried away my clothing; the coat was a black cloth sack, a black silk vest, and the shoes were gaiters; the men threw me on the ground as they pulled me out; they also took about twenty-five cents worth of small change; I saw two of the parties in the Cemetery before they attacked me; defendant was not one of them; the two men were walking ahead of me, and the other was walking behind; I pointed the defendant out to the officer at the Court-house; I am positive he is one of the parties. On the cross-examination of Mr. MARSHALL he stated that two men were on one side, when some one struck him on the other side, and identified defendant as the man. One of them threatened to blow his brains out with a pistol. The witness afterward stated that he could not identify the man who struck him, and the Justice consequently discharged CONROY.

THE GREENPOINT EXPRESS-WAGON ROBBERY.—The horse and wagon which were forcibly taken from Mr. GEORGE ZUBER, an expressman, by two highwaymen at Greenpoint about 9 o'clock on Monday night, were recovered at Blissville, Queens County, at midnight, by Officers LANGAN and SIMONS, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, but the daring robbers are still at large. They took from the wagon before they abandoned it some $300 worth of goods. Mr. ZUBER retains the chain with which he was manacled by the highwaymen.

BIGAMY.—Officer SCHIEFFELIN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, last night arrested on a warrant, a young woman about 17 years of age, named FRANCES THERESA RIGLEY, on a charge of bigamy, preferred by her husband, JAMES RIGLEY, residing at the corner of North Second and Sixth streets, E. D. She was locked up to await a hearing before Justice DAILEY this morning. RIGLEY alleges that his wife left him and married a married man named VAN RENSSALAER TEN BROOK.

THE KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Board organized at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon as a Board of Canvassers, and referred the returns to a Committee for examination. The Board will meet again to-day.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—Some fifty bundles of hay stacked in the rear of the Excelsior Glass Works, foot of Morton-street, E. D., were fired and entirely consumed about 6:30 o'clock last evening. Loss about $100.

Marine Disaster.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The ship *Enoch Train*, from Philadelphia, bound to San Francisco with a cargo of coal and powder for the Government, has put in here in distress. She encountered a severe gale from E. N. E. to N. N. E. for three days. On the 6th inst., while lying hove to, was struck by a heavy sea on the starboard bow, causing the ship to leak badly, and doing considerable other damage.

A Clear Case.

The following from the *Home Journal*, puts an end to all controversy on the subject: "Dr. LEVITT's Swietenia for cleansing and preserving the teeth is all that is claimed for it. WASHINGTON IRVING, among others, was in the habit of using it, and remarked: 'It has a delightful effect on the teeth and gums and purifies the breath.' Having tried it ourselves, we can fully indorse IRVING's opinion."—*Advertisement.*

"TRUMP'S" AMERICAN HOYLE; OR, GENTLEMAN'S HAND-BOOK OF GAMES.—Containing clear and complete descriptions of all the games played in the United States, with the American rules for playing them. The whole contains 595 pages, is printed on fine white paper, bound in cloth, beveled edges, with extra gilt side and back, and is profusely illustrated with engravings explaining the different games. Price $2. Published and for sale by DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-street, New-York. Copies sent by mail free of postage.—*Advertisement.*

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

"A Woman's Glory,"—The magnificent hair of numerous American ladies is ascribed to the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. No other preparation so exactly suits the various conditions of the human hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine,
Prevents the Hair from Falling.
Burnett's Cocoaine,
Promotes its Healthy Growth.
Burnett's Cocoaine,
Affords the Richest Lustre.

Acknowledged everywhere to be the cheapest, most elegant and efficacious

Hair Dressing and Invigorator in the World.

Sold everywhere, $1 per bottle.

To let a Cold have its own Way is to assist in laying the foundation of Consumption. To cure the most stubborn cough or cold you have only to use at once DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

Beautiful Hair—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair to its original color, feeds, nourishes and strengthens the growth of the weakest hair, stops its falling out at once, keeps the head clean, is a delightful hair dressing for young as well as elderly persons. Physicians and Chemists consider it a triumph of science. Sold by all Druggists and fashionable hairdressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Beautiful Teeth, Sweet Breath!
DR. QUERU'S DENTOPHILE.
The perfection in Dental Chemistry.
It combines the properties of all good dentifrices.
Price 25 and 50 cents.

A Sure Pile Cure.
Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Finest Ready-made Overcoats and Business suits ever seen in this country. Boys', youths' and childrens' clothing, largest assortment in the City, at very low prices. Boys' all wool cassimere suits for $12 each. BROKAW BROTHERS, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 346 4th-av.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, at Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway. Largest, cheapest and best assortment of custom-made work in the City. Also, made to order at short notice. French boots and gaiters, of Gan's Paris make.

All the Fancy Furs
AT COMMON SENSE PRICES,
At GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

At Gimbrede's, No. 588 Broadway, on exhibition through the week choice articles (sporting) and samples of the Jockey Club note paper. N. B. Retailing at wholesale prices.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the 'Lock-Stitch.'" [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

Elliptic S. M. Co.'s Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway. Highest premiums Maryland Institute, N. Y. and Penn. State Fairs, 1866.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lockstitch—for Families and Manufacturers—are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 Broadway, New-York.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BINSSE—STEARNS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 13, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, at Calvary Church, EDWARD BINSSE to ANNIE, daughter of the late Joseph Ketchum Stearns, of this City.

CARMAN—BELCHER.—On Saturday, Nov. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. George A. Thrall, ELBERT S. CARMAN to CHARLOTTE CLIFTON, daughter of William Belcher, all of the City of Brooklyn. No cards.

DODGE—LAMB.—In Boston, on Monday, Nov. 12, by Rev. Dr. Shepherd, Mr. HENRY C. DODGE to Miss ALICE A., daughter of the late R. A. Lamb, Esq., all of that city.

STEIN—FERDON.—WOOD—FERDON.—EBBETS—FERDON.—On Monday, Nov. 12, at the Bleecker-st. Church, by Rev. Dr. Chapin, Mr. WM. H. STEIN to Miss FRANCES L. FERDON; Mr. GEORGE W. WOOD to Miss MARGARET N. FERDON; also Mr. JOSEPH P. EBBETS to Miss MARY C. FERDON, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ASHFIELD.—At Harlem, on Saturday, Nov. 10, ALFRED ASHFIELD, in the 64th year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 126th-st., three doors east of 5th-av., on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BELL.—On Monday, Nov. 12, at 4½ A. M., EMMIE, youngest child of John and Frances Emily Bell.
Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 466 West 22d-st., on Wednesday at 1 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited.

BROWN.—At Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 13, ABAGAIL, wife of James Brown, aged 65 years, 3 months and 13 days.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Nov. 15, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, Flushing, L. I.

BLOODGOOD.—At Flushing, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, MARY, widow of Francis Bloodgood, aged 54 years.
Funeral from the residence of Wm. Stebbins, Jr., on Thursday morning, the 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Trains from Hunter's Point connect with the 9 o'clock boats from James'-slip and 34th-st.

BARBER.—On Monday, Nov. 12, after a lingering illness, Dr. JOHN BARBER, in the 73d year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Paul's Church, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

BARRETT.—At Bedford, Westchester County, on Monday, Nov. 12, DEBORAH, relict of the late Joseph Barrett, in the 88th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, this day, (Wednesday,) the 14th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 11 A. M. train from 26th-st.

GARRETTSON.—At his residence, Clifton Point, Rhinebeck, on Monday, Nov. 12, FREEBORN GARRETTSON, in the 74th year of his age.
Funeral services from the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rhinebeck, on Thursday, Nov. 15, at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, for interment.
☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

JONES.—On Tuesday, Nov. 13, after a short illness, DANIEL L., son of Alice Jones, in the 19th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 213 West 48th-st., on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

KYLE.—On Monday, Nov. 12, THOMAS KYLE, son of Thomas Kyle, deceased.
The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 96 Hammond-st., this (Wednesday) evening at 7 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

O'CONNOR.—After a short illness, on Monday, Nov. 12, ANN MARIA, wife of Matthias O'Connor, in the 77th year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, Francis B. O'Connor, on New-York-av., Clifton, Staten Island, this (Wednesday) afternoon, 14th inst., on the arrival of the 2 o'clock boat from Whitehall-st. Carriages will be in waiting at the Clifton Landing. The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brothers, John and William Hagadorn, are respectfully invited to attend.

RAFFERTY.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 13, KATE, youngest child of Philip and Maria Theresa Rafferty, aged 3 years and 10 months.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, Nov 15, from the residence of her parents, No. 93 Marshall-st., Paterson, N. J.

WEED.—On Monday, Nov 12, EDWARD HENRY, infant son of John R. and Elizabeth A. Weed.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 14th inst., from the residence of the parents in Orange, N. J., (Brick Church Station,) on the arrival of 11:30 A. M. train from New-York. Morris and Essex Railroad trains leave foot of Barclay-st.

WHITING.—At Oakhurst, near Geneva, Wis., on Monday, Nov. 12, after a short illness, ESTHER ELIZABETH, third daughter of William H. Whiting, aged 18 years.

WINHAM.—On Tuesday, Nov. 13, after a lingering illness, AMELIA C. WINHAM, wife of Aldridge Winham, aged 79 years and 18 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from All Angels Episcopal Church, 81st-st. and 11th-av., on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

YOUNG.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 12, Mrs. FANNY YOUNG, late of Brooklyn, N. Y.
The friends of the family and of her sons, J. C. and N. B. Rhodes and Stephen B. Young, are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 74 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL.—(No. 104.)
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1866.
The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 36 East River, aged about fifty years, light built, dark hair, mixed with gray, sound teeth, whiskers all around; dressed as follows: black coat and light linen duster, black vest, dark pants, laced shoes gray socks or stockings; found on the person the following articles: violin strings and rosin; been in the water a few hours. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.
For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.
LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—(No. 105.)
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1866.
The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Stanton-street, East River, whose name is supposed to be Weis, of East New-York, aged about forty years, stout built, brown hair, bald on top, moustache and goatee; dressed as follows: black coat, black vest, gray pants, Congress gaiters, white socks or stockings; been in the water only a few hours.
For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.
LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHEAP AND ELEGANT GOODS.
1,000 PACKAGES OF GOODS TO BE SOLD AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
FINE CUT GLASS.
1 DOZEN EACH OF GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES, AND FINGER BOWLS, AND 2 DECANTERS. $36 PER SET. WORTH $52.
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1 DOZEN EACH OF GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES, AND FINGER BOWLS, AND 2 DECANTERS. $45 PER SET. WORTH $63.
SAME QUANTITY AS ABOVE, EXTRA FINE, $50 PER SET, WORTH $80.
CUT GLASS.
1 DOZEN EACH GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES AND LIQUERS, WITH 2 DECANTERS, $20 PER SET, WORTH $35.
FINE CUT GLASS GOBLETS, $3 75 PER DOZEN.
FINE CUT GLASS CHAMPAGNES, $3 PER DOZEN.
FINE CUT GLASS WINES, $3 75 PER DOZEN.
FRENCH CHINA.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 135 PIECES, $38 PER SET.
WHITE PARIS GRANITE DINNER SETS, 137 PIECES, $35 PER SET.
FANCY DECORATED CHINA DINNER SETS, 118 PIECES, $75 PER SET.
FANCY DECORATED CHINA DINNER SETS, 134 PIECES, $125 PER SET.
FANCY DECORATED TEA SETS, 44 PIECES, $13 50 AND $18 PER SET.
A JOB LOT OF WHITE CHINA DESSERT PLATES, $1 50 PER DOZEN.
100 EXTRA RICH DECORATED DINING SERVICES, FROM $200 TO $1,000 PER SET.
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Only 2 cents the pound of excellent soap if you save and use your waste grease. Only 6 or 7 cents the pound of the very best of soap if you buy the grease. Be particular in asking for Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's Saponifier. Directions are attached to every package. All that is required is an iron kettle holding one or two gallons. For sale at every grocery-store.

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For sale at all prominent Grocers', Wine Merchants' and Druggists, and wholesale only by
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WHY SUFFER WITH THE ANNOYANCE of rats and mice when Dr. BENNETT'S SURE DEATH TO RATS AND MICE will relieve you of these troublesome creatures?
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MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence in Broadway, which prevented him from attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms, at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus invented by

DR. VON EISENBERG,

For the cure of all diseases of the

EYE, EAR, CATARRH,

DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA.

Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharge from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Certainly, if we consider the various constitutions affected with the same disease, it is evident that each sufferer from the same disease requires quite a different treatment. It is therefore obvious that no physician can honestly undertake the treatment of any patient until he makes a thorough and sincere diagnosis and investigation.

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

Dr. VON EISENBERG feels (and not without reason) that to have invented a means to benefit afflicted mortals even to subdue the slightest disease, is to him a greater felicity than the riches of a Monte-Christo. As one of our most learned and immortal physicians says: "Since, however, the Great God hath allowed to few upon earth the mighty privilege of serving their kind to its benefit, and that only to those who are of earth's best mold.

Quis meliore, luto finxit præcordia Titan."

I must make up in good wishes what I want strength to effect in full.

"Just as it is a crime to murder a man, so it is the part of virtue and honesty to save our fellow-beings when we are able."

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CONSUMPTION CURED.

I was in a most precarious condition, suffering from cough, great debility, difficulty in breathing, a kind of constriction in my chest. I have been treated by the most eminent physicians, but I felt my strength gradually lessen and my body became weaker every day, until at last I became quite prostrated. The least change of weather brought on hot and cold shivers, with a racking pain in my head and a sharp pain in different joints of my body. I was entirely emaciated from constant expectoration of a bloody matter. My friends, by the advice of Rev. Dr. Darton, brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg, of No. 251 5th-av. After an examination, he told so correctly all I felt that I at once placed myself under his treatment, and next day I felt as if a pressure had been removed from my body. After eight days I feel I am a man again, a blessing I have not enjoyed for years. I do say that such a man as Dr. Von Eisenberg ought to live forever, and I am sure that every liberal and candid man, who will be treated by Dr. Von Eisenberg, will acknowledge him as a humane and eminently successful physician. I give this unsolicited. In compliance with the Doctor's orders, I will be shortly in New-York, and I will be happy to bear personal witness to the skill and science of Dr. Von Eisenberg.

JAMES T. PUTNAM, Lynchburgh, Va.
SEPT. 27, 1866.

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5-20 Coupon, '62	110	110½	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	116⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	107⅝	107⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅝	116
5-20 Coupon, '65	107½	107⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¾	115
New, '65	109¾	110	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅞	114
10-40 Registered	100⅛	100⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112	112¼
10-40 Coupon	100⅛	100⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅛	110⅜
Gold	145¼	145⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110⅛
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NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Nov. 6, 1866.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that payment in full, for the new stock, must be made on or before the 15th inst., or such unpaid stock will be declared forfeited, together with any installments paid thereon.

The bonds of the Company falling due Dec. 1 will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Second National Bank, in the City of New-Haven, or at this office.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors, THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1866. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO HOLDERS OF UNION TRUST COMPANY receipts, issued for Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Bonds.

This Company are now prepared to issue the Bonds to which said receipts are entitled, on presenting the same at this office.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON R. R. CO., CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1866.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THIS Company, due Jan. 20, 1867, are requested to present them to L. L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, for payment and redemption, until the 20th inst.

F. H. SHORT, Sec'y and Treas'r.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

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FINANCIAL.

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GEORGE S. BROWN, of Alex. Brown & Sons, Baltimore.
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BENJ. F. BABCOCK, of Babcock Bros. & Co.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of Dabney, Morgan & Co.
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON, of J. Boorman Johnston & Co.
GEORGE BLISS, of George Bliss & Co.
OLIVER K. KING, of O. K. King & Co.
THOMAS J. HAND, of O. K. King & Co.
HENRY F. SPAULDING, of Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
GUSTAVUS KUTTER, of Kutter, Luckmeyer & Co.
CHAS. LULING & CO.
CHAS. LULING, of Chas. Luling & Co.
T. M. J. DEHON, of Dehon, Clark & Bridges.
WILSON, GIBSON & CO.
DAVID GIBSON, of Wilson, Gibson & Co.
JOHN F. SCHEPELER, of Schepeler & Co.
OLYPHANT & CO., China.
D. H. BALDWIN & CO.
D. H. BALDWIN, of D. H. Baldwin & Co.
HENRY BRIGHAM, of Brigham, Holst & Co., Savannah.
BRIGHAM, HOLST & CO., Savannah.
HORACE B. CLAFLIN, of H. B. Claflin & Co.
MARTIN BATES, Jr., of Martin Bates, Jr. & Co.
WM. H. LEE, of Lee, Bliss & Co.
JAMES LOW, of Low, Harriman & Co.
WM. T. COLEMAN, of Wm. T. Coleman & Co.
JOHN ELLIOTT, of Riggs & Co.
ERASTUS CORNING, Albany.
WM. C. PICKERSGILL & CO.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.
DOWLEY, CORNERS & CO.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL & CO.
CHAMBERLAIN, PHELPS & CO.
WETMORE, CRYDER & CO.

W. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.	THOMAS EAKIN.
E. R. GOODRIDGE & CO.	JAMES T. SANFORD.
L. P. MORTON & CO.	HENRY W. HUBBELL.
JOHN L. ASPINWALL.	EDWARD CUNARD.
ROBT. L. TAYLOR.	ADRIAN ISELIN.
HENRY EYRE.	WM. FELLOWES.
JOHN J. CRANE.	L. VON HOFFMAN & CO.
C. C. & H. M. TABER.	BALTZER & TAAKS.

AND OTHERS.

The above-named gentlemen have issued powers of attorney to ROBINSON & COX to effect insurances in their names, and they are now prepared to issue policies at the office of the Association, NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 BROADWAY, issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

DOWNIEVILLE GOLD MINING COMPANY, OFFICE No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1866.

AN INFORMAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the DOWNIEVILLE GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 70 Wall-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., On THURSDAY, the 15th inst.

NATHANIEL YOUNG, Secretary.

ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Land Grant Bonds, indorsed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York—interest and principal payable in gold coin, free of Government tax—for sale by LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 6 Wall-st.

$145.000 TO LOAN ON NEW-YORK or Brooklyn property. OSCAR JOHNSON, No. 113 Maiden-lane, corner Pearl-st.

$6.000.—I WANT TO BORROW THE sum of $6,000, and will give as security my life insurance policy for $10,000; ample security will be given for the prompt payment of the premium as soon as due. Address W. A. M., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office on the 15th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, No. 38 BROAD-ST., ROOM No. 22.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 20th of November, to stockholders of record on the 15th of November. The transfer-books will be closed on Nov. 15 and reopened Nov. 21. By order.

OGDEN GAUL, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.

A SPECIAL TAX DIVIDEND OF TWO and One-half (2½) Per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared payable on the 15th instant—the Bank reserving the right of withholding the same in all special cases necessary to protect it from liability. The transfer-books will remain closed to that date.

W. A. BALL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from Dec. 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

TRUSTEES' NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been requested by the Board of Directors, and also formally required by creditors of the Company, to take possession of all such property of said Company as, by the terms of its deed of assignment, executed on the 24th day of September, 1866, did not pass immediately into their hands—

Hereby give notice that they have taken the said property into possession, with a view to the execution of the trust.

And they give further notice that they will receive written proposals up to the 10th of December, 1866, for the purchase, for cash, of the whole property of the Company, in gross or in detail, at different points—the same consisting of wagons, horses, safes, furniture, and all other articles heretofore employed by said Company in the prosecution of its business.

Inventories showing the character and location of the property can be seen at the office of the Trustees, No. 131 Baltimore-street, Baltimore, where all information in regard to the same will be afforded to persons desiring to submit proposals.

If no such proposals be received and accepted, the property will be offered at public sale, for cash, at such times and places as will be indicated in future advertisements.

JOHN BLAIR HOGE,
JOHN J. KELLY,
C. OLIVER O'DONNELL, Trustees.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS," ALBANY, Nov. 9, 1866.

On the application of several parties who are preparing plans and designs for a new Capitol at Albany, pursuant to the instructions of the Commissioners, under date of 13th July, 1866, the time for receiving such plans and designs has been extended thirty days, which period will expire at noon on the 15th day of December next.

HAMILTON HARRIS,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
O. B. LATHAM, Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 1, 1866.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on December 15.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent., calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the State Auditor of the State of Missouri, at the City of Jefferson, in said State, on the first Monday in January next, for duplicate bonds and coupons, to be issued under the provisions of an act in the General Statutes of Missouri, of 1865, page 83, &c., for three bonds heretofore issued by the said State, with coupons attached, and belonging to the subscriber, which said bonds and coupons have been lost, and are described as follows; viz.: Two bonds dated 23d of July, 1855, numbers 124 and 125, for one thousand dollars each, with twenty-nine coupons attached to each, due from 1st of July, 1861, to 1st of July, 1875, at 6 per cent. per annum, issued to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, and assigned to "Bearer" by said Railroad Company, 18th of August, 1855. One bond dated the 8th of September, 1856, number 2,017, for one thousand dollars, with fifty-one coupons attached, due from 1st of July, 1861, to 1st of July, 1886, at 6 per cent., issued to the North Missouri Railroad Company, and assigned to "Bearer" by said Company, 5th of September, 1856.

JOSIAH SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

Nov. 12, 1866.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES L. FLINT, plaintiff, against WILLIAM M. PAGE and EMIL B. KRAUSSE, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—Int. rev. stamp canceled, 50 cents. To William M. Page and Emil B. Krausse, the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 132 Nassau-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated September 18, 1866.

H. EDWIN TREMAIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of September, 1866.

H. EDWIN TREMAIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of 73d-st., from the 3d-av. to the 4th-av., in the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the bill of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to Hon. George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

C. A. PEABODY,
GEO. E. BALDWIN,
THOS. DUNLAP,
Commissioners.

New-York, Nov. 8, 1866.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—THREE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Company, for $100 each—Nos. 861, 863, 864. All parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same, and any person giving such information to the undersigned as will lead to their recovery will be suitably rewarded.

HENRY N. BEACH, Attorney, No. 33 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

ELEVENTH FALL SALE OF BOOTS and SHOES, ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, AT Store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., where they will offer a large and varied assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising almost every style and quality.

SALES OF BOOTS AND SHOES EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING DURING THE YEAR.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at public auction at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:

26 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.
31,670 Shot, Shell and Spherical Case for smooth-bore and rifled guns.
70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, calibre 57.7.
26 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
500 Foreign Rifles, Austrian, calibre 54.
500 Smooth-bore Muskets, model 1842, calibre 69.
240 Smooth-bore Muskets, altered to percussion, calibre 69.
10 Smooth-bore Muskets, flint lock, calibre 69.
217 Revolvers, Whitney's and Remington's navy, calibre 36.
1,069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
211 Swords, musicians' and non-commissioned officers'.

Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores. Terms of sale, cash.

T. G. BAYLOR, Captain of Ordnance, and Brevet Col. U. S. A., Commanding.

PUBLIC SALE.

The United States Marine Hospital and lot at Norfolk, Va., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 M., SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1866, on the premises.

The lot is 296 feet square, more or less, is finely located, having a frontage on Liberty, Water and Chestnut sts., and would make a choice site for a ship-yard, marine railway, &c. The building and grounds would also be admirably adapted for a boarding-school for either boys or girls.

Terms of sale—$5,000 cash, balance in equal payments of thirty and sixty days. A deposit of $1,000 will be required at time of sale. A certificate of sale will be given, and the deed to be executed upon the payment of the last installment of the purchase money.

LEWIS W. WEBB, Collector of Customs.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 9, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, New-York Navy-yard, two thousand (2,000) barrels of powder, composed of serviceable and unserviceable.

These powders will be sold by samples, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed by the purchasers; otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LEED'S ART GALLERIES.

A choice collection of Oil Paintings, the works of C. P. Ream.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1866, at 7½ o'clock, at the New Leed's Art Galleries, No. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., an elegant collection of oil paintings, the latest works of our favorite American artist, C. P. Ream, comprising his finest and most desirable late compositions of fruit, flower and figure pieces. Will be on exhibition, free, Thursday, 15th inst., until the sale.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

HORSES AT AUCTION.

By BREWSTER & BERG, THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) at 12 o'clock, in front of Salesrooms, No. 86 Cedar-st.

A FINE BLACK HORSE, 5 years old, warranted sound and kind in saddle and harness.

SORREL MARE, 6 years old, perfectly sound and very gentle.

A PAIR OF DARK BAY HORSES, suitable for family use; good drivers every way.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF FRENCH CHINA AND GLASSWARE,

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, BY MINER & SOMERVILLE, THURSDAY, NOV. 15, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT SALESROOM NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., COMPRISING PLAIN AND DECORATED DINNER AND TEA SETS, TOILET SETS, COFFEE AND TEA SETS, FRENCH CUT CHAMPAGNES, WINES, DECANTERS, &c.

ROBERT HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ROBERT HAYDOCK will sell, THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 10 o'clock, in the store No. 18 Vesey-st., 100 cases French fancy goods, gilt and alabaster clocks, bronzes, leather traveling bags, opera glasses, purses, photograph albums and frames, paintings, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE.

By order of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, commandant of this station, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, at 12 M., a large lot of single, double and treble blocks, and a large variety of carpenters' tools, &c. Also, a miscellaneous lot of stoves and cooking utensils.

For catalogues apply at Storekeeper's office.

A deposit of twenty per cent. will be required from all purchasers.

EDWARD HOOKER, Acting Lieutenant-Commander U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1866.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SALE OF FIRST-CLASS OIL PAINTINGS, at the new and spacious Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY, 15th, and FRIDAY, 16th of November, at 7¼ o'clock each evening, at the Leeds Art Galleries, as above, by order of Messrs. Schleicher, Walkinshaw & Co., of this City, the valuable collection of works of art consigned to them for exhibition and sale in this country by celebrated European artists, a large number of which have been recently received and never before exhibited. The sale will be positively without reserve. Also, a number of high-class pictures by prominent American artists. Among the foreign artists will be found the following, viz.:

Carl Becker,	Lachenwitz,	Bosr,
Musin,	Toussaint,	Von Francke,
Schenbach,	Hilgers,	Litschaner,
Sonderland,	Van Starkenburg,	Webb,
Huggins,	Von Thoren,	Seel,
Lot,	Ludwig,	Gerard,
Carl Hubner,	Willems,	Baron de Leys,
Eiddeman,	Noelle,	Roaner, and others.

Among American artists are the following:

R. Gignoux,	R. W. Weir,	Fuchsel,
R. W. Hubbard,	C. A. Sumner,	C. Moran,
E. D. Lewis,	Hamilton,	Pope,
Culyerhouse,	Hekking,	and others.
J. Buchanan Read,	Geo. Brown,	

Also, a very valuable original portrait of De Witt Clinton, from the collection of the late Philip Hone, Esq., by C. C. Ingham.

Also, a very valuable collection from Philadelphia.

J. F. Herring,	Nicholson,	Condere,	Kreighoff,
Seigner,	A. Veron,	Shayer, Seig-	Perry,
Calame,	Fichel,	ner,	Morris, London
Juliard,	Accard,	Berthier,	Contarier,
Robbe, of	Sauvage,	Meadows,	Gilbert,
Brussels,	Lenfant,	Notteman,	Van Lampu-
P. Caron,	Kennard,	Duverger,	ten,
Cotes,	Patroist,	Marohn,	and others.

Including several very fine water colors. They will be open for public exhibition free, on and after Monday, 12th inst., and two evenings previous to sale.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARROM BILLIARD-TABLE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & BROS. will sell by auction, on THIS DAY, Nov. 14, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, in satin and reps; walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs and easy chairs, lounges, sofas, secretary, book-cases, parlor and mantel mirrors, oak bedroom suites, hair and grass mattresses, feather pillows, bronze and gilt chandeliers, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets. Also, a very fine mahogany carrom billiard-table, with balls, cues, counters, &c. Catalogues at the auctioneers' office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 LOTS ON AVENUE A, 1st-av., 101st-st. and 102d-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

AVENUE A.—8 lots on west side Avenue A, comprising the entire front between 101st and 102d sts.

FIRST-AV.—3 lots on southeast corner of 1st-av. and 102d-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST-ST.—8 lots north side, 100 feet west Avenue A.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND-ST.—5 lots south side, 100 feet west Avenue A. Also 2 lots on south side, 100 feet east of 1st-av.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, removed from 38th-st., comprising every description of good parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods, 60 or 70 carpets, 300 yards matting, oil-cloths, French plate mirrors, blankets, sheets, quilts, elegant brocatel and lace curtains, &c., &c., TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, near 4th-st., almost the entire furniture of two houses, and embracing every kind of rich and plain furniture, rich curtains, 60 or 70 carpets, oil-cloths, blankets, quilts, sheets, together with any quantity of goods suitable for the trade and all others.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT MANSION HOUSE AND 56 LOTS IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, by order of the Executors of Adraince Van Brunt, deceased, 56 valuable building lots and elegant mansion house on 4th-av., 9th, 10th and 11th sts., Brooklyn. This sale offers rare inducements to capitalists or those seeking investment; is accessible to all the ferries by city railroad. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING LOTS ON 5TH-AV.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

5TH-AV.—The two valuable lots situate on the westerly side of 5th-av., 25.5 north of 43th-st.; each lot being 25x100 feet. The above lots are desirably located, being in the vicinity of first-class residences. Terms at sale.

AUCTION SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE AT the Orange Hotel, Newburgh, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon. This place is situated at Cornwall, Orange County, about one mile from the landing, and contains about 15 acres of land, with a choice variety of fruits; there is also a fine large house, with outbuildings; the dwelling is suitable for a boarding house or country residence. Those desirous of examining the property before the day of sale may inquire of J. D. CLARK, No. 252 Washington-st., or of O. S. CLARK, on the premises. Sale positive.

CAMELLIA JAPONICAS, AZALEAS, CACTI, &c., &c., AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, 15th, at 10½ A. M., at the seed-store of YOUNG & ELLIOTT, No. 9 John-st., a choice collection, of good varieties, to be positively sold to the highest bidder.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

DRY GOODS

ONCE A WEEK

AND

ALL THE WEEK,

UNION ADAMS,

NO. 637 BROADWAY,

will offer his numerous patrons selections from the following styles of

MAGNIFICENT SCARFS:

ALEPPO,
AMAZINE,
BISMARCK,
CASHMERE,
ENGLISH CRAPES,
INDIAN,
JEROME,
JOCKEY,
MAGYAR,
MAGADOR,
NEGLIGEE,
OPERA,
OTTOMAN,
PERSIAN.

LINENS A SPECIALTY!

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway,

Have a large and varied assortment of TABLE CLOTHS and TABLE LINENS by the yard, NAPKINS, DOYLIES AND TRAY CLOTHS.

ALSO,

a full assortment of RICHARDSON'S FAMILY LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS and PILLOW CASE LINENS, TOWELS, TOWELINGS, DIAPERS, LONG LAWNS, L. C. HDKFS., &c., &c., which they offer at very low prices and warrant every article pure Linen.

FAMILY MOURNING.

$300,000 worth of the most desirable fabrics in Dress Goods at less than cost of importation, namely:

ENGLISH and FRENCH BOMBAZINES, FRENCH MERINOES, PARASINES, CRAPE CLOTH, EMPRESS CLOTH, OTTOMAN CLOTH, TAMISE CLOTH, IRISH POPLINS, BLACK SILKS, BLACK and WHITE STRIPED SILKS, BLACK and WHITE STRIPED and PLAID FRENCH POPLINS, PLAIN and STRIPED WINSEYS and LINSEYS, BALMORAL SKIRTING and FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS, BLACK ALPACAS—splendid goods, from 50c. to $1; VICTORIA REPS, $5 and $6 per dozen; BONNETS, a superb stock; SHAWLS in great variety; CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, VAILS, GLOVES, &c.

N. B.—BLACK BALMORAL CLOTH, 73 inches wide; a new and beautiful article—$10 per dress.

Note.—First-class dressmaker wanted.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

FINE

BUGLE TRIMMINGS

FOR CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND BONNETS.

A splendid line new and extra rich goods in white and black.

ALL THE NEW SHAPES OF BONNET FRAMES.

RIBBONS at 10c., worth 50c.; at 25c., worth 62c.; at 50c., worth $1 25; at 75c., worth $1 50; and at $1, worth $2.

All of which are great BARGAINS.

ALL COLORS, ALL WIDTHS, ALL STYLES

VELVET RIBBONS.

BONNET VELVETS, ALL COLORS.

NEW STYLES DRESS TRIMMINGS, GIMPS, FRINGES, BUTTONS.

STEEL TRIMMINGS.

NEW BONNET RIBBON, IN PLAIN RICH GOODS, RICH SATIN, RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE.

J. BLUXOME,

NO. 1,127 BROADWAY, between 25th and 26th sts.

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

WHITNEY, MERINO, AND BATH.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO., NO. 809 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS,

TAMBOUR, APPLIQUE, NOTTINGHAM.

A FINE ASSORTMENT.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON AND CO., No. 809 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE OF MOST DESIRABLE GOODS. Some lots really less than half their value.

One case of ENGLISH POPLINS, $3 per dress.
One case of ENGLISH POPLINS, $3 75 per dress.
One case of SILK CHECKS and STRIPES FRENCH POPLIN, $4 50 per dress.
One case of SILK CHECKS, DOUBLE FOLD, FRENCH POPLIN, $5 per dress.

N. B.—No such bargains have been offered since 1857. Observe,

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

FRENCH HAND-MADE COUTILLE CORSETS.

Fourteen cases just received per last steamer, BEAUTIFUL SHAPES and all sizes. The trade supplied on LIBERAL TERMS.

No connection whatever with any other store in the City. GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

BLACK SILK QUILTED AND EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,

Very elegant and warm for the Winter, at GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th-sts.

No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

THE NEW FRENCH SKIRT.

At GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

WHITE EMBROIDERED, FLOUNCED AND TUCKED FRENCH SKIRTS,

Just received at GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

FINE FANCY FURS.

CHAS. A. HERPICH is now offering, at his spacious FUR WAREROOMS, No. 497 BROADWAY, near the St. Nicholas Hotel, the extensive and elegant stock of FINE FURS, at lowest wholesale prices, the same as charged at his old stand, No. 37 Maiden-lane. This stock consists of the very choicest varieties of LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS' FURS, all of his own importation and manufacture.

CHAS. A. HERPICH. No. 497 BROADWAY and No. 37 MAIDEN-LANE.

CARPETS.

We have just received from auction 100 pieces of John Crossley's five-frame English-body Brussels, which we offer at the following remarkably low prices: $2 37½, $2 50 and $2 75, being from 25 to 33 per cent. below present market rates, at our new carpet store, corner 25th-st. and 6th-av.

D. KELLY & CO.

P. S.—Our general assortment of Carpets, Druggets, Oil-Cloths, &c., will compare, for quality and prices, with any house in the City.

SMILLIE & CO.

Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.

No. 763 BROADWAY, Between 8th and 9th sts.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

We cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

EDW'D RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

H. O'FARRELL'S, NOS. 267, 269, 271 8th-av., one door east corner 8th-av.—Carpets, carpets. Just received a choice selection of Crossley's celebrated Brussels carpets, newest styles imported; English Brussels, $1 70 per yard; choice 3-plys, $1 80; power-loom ingrains, $1 50; all wool ingrains, $1 25 to 70c.; cotton chains, 50c.; $300,000 worth parlor and bedroom furniture, manufactured on the premises and warranted. Small profits and quick sales at the largest warerooms in the State. 30,000 pair English Whitney blankets at a great sacrifice. Goods delivered free.

MADAME NEWBERRY'S FRENCH Dress, Cloak and Mantilla establishment; hotel ladies work done at the shortest notice; children's clothing cut and made in the latest styles, No. 927 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

DRY GOODS.

FURS! CLOAKS!! FURS! CLOAKS!!

JOHN CAMPBELL, (for many years with the late George Brodie,) Has on hand a large assortment of elegant FRENCH CLOAKS.

ALSO,

an unusually fine lot of MAGNIFICENT FURS, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, Comprising fine RUSSIAN SABLES, HUDSON BAY SABLES, MINKS, ERMINE SETS, &c.

Also, a great variety of Children's Furs, Carriage Robes, Foot Muffs, &c.

No. 898 BROADWAY, Between 19th and 20th sts.

MAGNIFICENT LYONS AND GENOA VELVET CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, JACKETS AND BASQUES.

SMILLIE & CO. have just received from the leading magazins of Paris over one hundred LYONS and GENOA VELVET CLOAKS. They are UNIQUE in DESIGN, of the very highest EXCELLENCE of QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP, and in fact they are "CHEFS D'ŒUVRE."

SMILLIE & CO., NO. 763 BROADWAY, between 8th and 9th sts.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Sup't.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

THE AUCTION ROOMS OUR HEADQUARTERS.

HEAVY AUCTION BLANKETS, $1 50 and $2.
EXTRA HEAVY, $3, $4, $5 and $6.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c., 14c., 16c. and 18c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 22c. and 25c.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN CASSIMERES, ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS and FLANNELS.

On Muslins and Flannels you can save from 6c. to 14c. a yard; on Alpacas and Merinoes, from 20c. to 50c. a yard.

FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st., and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 187 8th-av., near 18th-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, corsets and skirts at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

A LADY HAS A LONG CAMEL'S HAIR shawl she wishes to dispose of at a bargain. Can be seen at No. 48 West 10th-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS AT $10; WORTH $20. Warranted best all silk velvet and real lace, or no charge. Children's bonnets and hats of every kind. Evening bonnets, $6. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward meda &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, one a first-rate cook and good baker of bread and biscuit; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the chamberwork and fine washing; best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 87 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN DESIRES a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; will be found competent; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW WOMAN (eight months in this country) as infant's nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is a neat, plain sewer, and willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 82 West 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMBER of ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers; City or country. Servants of all nations at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, and is also willing to do some washing and ironing in a small private family; can give the best of reference for three years, and can be seen at her present employer's, No. 92 East 10th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place. Call for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUATION with a family going to Europe, as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; understands hairdressing, and a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 Wooster-st., near Amity.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS SITUATIONS; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid, and would assist in washing and ironing, or would see to children; would go to the country or South for the Winter; best City reference. Call at No. 83 9th-av., corner of 16th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook and assist with the washing and ironing; can make good bread and biscuit; can give good references. Call at No. 177 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as child's nurse and to do fine sewing, or to assist in chamberwork; can give good City reference, and can be seen to-day (Wednesday) at the house of her late employer, No. 165 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would assist with the washing; private family; good references can be given. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City reference from last lady lived with. Call for two days at No. 136 West 30th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, fully competent as nurse and seamstress; has lived in that capacity the last 9 years; best City references; is willing to travel. Call at or address No. 374 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse, or would have no objection to do light chamberwork or plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Inquire for two days at No. 83 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of an infant from its birth; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, A situation as coachman, in either City or country; good reference. Call for two days at P. Trainor's, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor-place. Address EDWARD CAMPBELL.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a Protestant, as good plain cook, and to share in the washing and ironing of a small private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; would assist in washing; has 3 years' reference from last situation. Apply at No. 483 6th-av., in the millinery store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABDE MARRIED woman to nurse a child at her own house, as she has no children of her own. Any letters sent to No. 87 West 28th-st., rear house, will be attended to, or call from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; can cut and fit all kinds of family sewing and see to growing children; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 West 27th-st., second-floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; would do fine washing and fluting if required; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen at No. 311 4th-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; can make good cake, bread and biscuit; can give good references. Call at No. 177 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPABLE girl to do cooking or general housework; is a neat, economical and respectful servant and an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to City or country; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, by a respectable young woman, who can cut and fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to assist in chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable young woman; has satisfactory City references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 342 6th-av., corner 21st-st., in the Little Arcade.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, and fine washing and fluting if required; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen at No. 175 6th-av., for two days. Ring outside bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; can do fluting; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 89 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Notes or applications addressed A. W., No. 101 Walker-st., will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 274 West 25th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN with City reference, a situation as cook or laundress in a private family. Call at No. 336 1st-av., corner 20th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON A situation to do chamberwork and waiting and assist with the washing; no objection to leave the City. Call at No. 157 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has good City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 75 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS EMployment by the day; understands all kinds of sewing and finishing dresses thoroughly. Call or address No. 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; can cut and fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress or take care of children; can do plain sewing and embroidery; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT person, a situation as first-class waitress. Apply at or address for three days No. 19 West 13th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; also boning and larding; a private family preferred; best City references. Call for two days at No. 12 5th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION in a respectable private family; is an excellent sewer; no objection to hotel or boarding-house; will go out by the day to work until suited permanently; reference. Call at No. 19 11th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse; can take entire charge of an infant or grown children; no objection to light chamberwork or plain sewing; can give best of City reference. Call at No. 238 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress and to wait on young ladies; understands dressmaking; or would do light chamberwork; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 236 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as good cook; understands her business, and is a good baker; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 215 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook in a hotel, restaurant or first-class boarding-house; understands marketing; is a good carver; City reference. Apply at No. 121 West 24th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A respectable Protestant; is fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant, or bringing it up by hand; is a good sewer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 208 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS in a private family, or would take care of one grown child; has some knowledge of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; best of City reference. Call from 10 till 2 at No. 409 6th-av., in fancy store, near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; ONE who understands her business thoroughly; first-class baker of bread and pastry; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker; best of reference. Apply at No. 99 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESECTABLE woman as first-class cook; can make all kinds of soups, game and pastry; excellent baker; best of reference. Call at No. 341 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts., rear.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS a situation in a private family; is capable of taking the whole charge of a laundry; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 96 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT person, as first-class cook; understands boning and larding, also jellies and desserts, and also all kinds of made dishes; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 408 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse, who is capable of taking care of an infant; 3½ years' references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 92 East 10th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL lately landed, a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children and sew. Call for two days at No. 128 Eldridge-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl in a private family; understands all kinds of sewing, or would like to go out by the day. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to go South with a family as thorough seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Address A. M., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; will assist in washing; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress, who fully understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as first-class cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 87 West 38th-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as waitress and to assist in taking care of children. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 1 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's or family washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 121 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking—soups, meats, game and pastry; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 101 West 19th-st., in the back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as cook and assist in washing and ironing. Call or address at No. 57 West 32d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as chambermaid and assist in the washing and waiting. Inquire at No. 423 West 35th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Call from 10 till 3 at No. 62 Leroy-st., front room, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American woman to do general housework in a small family; best of references given. Call on or address Mr. TRAPP, No. 246 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as chambermaid or child's nurse, and to do plain sewing; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 10th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a healthy young married woman with a fresh breast of milk, who has lost her own baby; in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 23 Amity-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as children's maid, or would assist in light chamberwork. Apply at No. 99 West Houston-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT cook; one willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen from 10 till 12 at her late employer's, No. 6 5th-av., where she has lived five years.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER GOING OUT by the day a few more customers; terms very easy; notes will be promptly attended to. Call at No. 142 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid or waitress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 254 East 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON, AN ENGLISH Protestant, a situation as first-class cook; apply or address for three days, No. 19 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook; the best of City reference. Can be seen in the millinery store No. 270 6th-av., corner of 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at 293 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL WITH good City reference, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer. Call at No. 104 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and take care of children; lately landed. Call at No. 115 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City reference. Call at 358 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, SEWING by the week or month, or would go South with a lady as seamstress. Address S. A. F., Station F, 3d-av.

A LADY WISHES SOME LITERARY employment; reading manuscript or proof; translating from the French; or would give lessons to ladies whose education has been neglected, or read aloud to an invalid. Address Mrs. C. S. P., Post-office Box 6,697.

A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS DESIRES some gentlemen's or ladies' washing; all kinds of lace curtains bleached and done up; all kinds of French fluting. Apply at No. 163 East 4th-st., for two days.

A LADY WISHES TO GET COPYING to do at her own house. Address, stating terms, Mrs. MORTON, Williamsburgh Post-office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Welshman who is married, no incumbrance, who thoroughly understands the culture of stove and foliage and exotic plants, hot and cold graperies, kitchen, garden and out-door fruits, and general management of a gentleman's place; will take charge of farm and stock, if required; best of City reference. Address J. R. WILLIAMS, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND wife, English, without incumbrance, situations in a private family or first-class boarding-house; no objection to public house where trust and confidence are required; the wife is a good chamberwoman and seamstress; the man as steward or waiter; has good testimonials and no objections to the country. Address R. WATERS, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, (Americans;) the man as coachman, who fully understands the care of horses and harness; the wife as nurse or seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; she can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; have good references to show. Address for two days WILLIAM, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married man, with one baby, as practical gardener and farmer; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, the laying out of grounds; is a first-rate hand over horses; the woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter; the best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as groom or take care of one horse and coupe; is willing and obliging, and understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Address M. W., Box No. 58 Post-office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SPANIARD, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; prefer private stable, with rooms over it to lie in; can speak good English; knows the City well, and can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 82 West 43d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man, (Scotch,) who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; no objection to the country; good references given. Address for two days D. M. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PORTER'S SITUATION BY A respectable, honest and sober man (Scotch;) salary not so much an object as a good and permanent situation; best of City reference given. Address R. A. P., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; the best City and country reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 92 West 48th-st., till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; understands the business in every respect; can milk if required; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN TO take care of an invalid gentleman; best of references. Inquire at PETELER'S, No. 262 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and groom; has the best of City reference. Call or address J. R., No. 106 West 18th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man without family (or can go single) who thoroughly understands the care and cultivation of greenhouse graperies, hot, cold and stove plants, and the general management of a gentleman's place. Address M. J., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION in the country as general man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, driving, and is a good plain gardener, and willing to be generally useful. Address for two days, M. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; has eight years' good reference from his late employer. Can be seen at private stable, No. 109 West 33d-st., or address THOMAS.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly and will make himself useful; good City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a single man; has City reference. Can be seen for two days, at McNichol's saddlery, 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, SOBER man as watchman or porter in a wholesale store; willing to work; best of reference. Call on or address WATCHMAN, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room 7, two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS colored cook in a private family. Call at No. 115 East 38th-st., from 10 to 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of 28 years as waiter or any other occupation; has good reference. Inquire at No. 14 Mott-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUATION as coachman. Call, for two days, at No. 318 7th-av.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

COOPER'S GREAT MAP OF NORTH AMERICA, JUST PUBLISHED. PRICE $3.

Our agents are making 150 per cent. selling this great map. So popular has it become (not one month yet since its first issue) that hundreds are writing for it from all parts of the country. Apply for terms and further particulars to COOPER'S United States Map Establishment, No. 100 Nassau-st., N. Y.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A STOCK and banking house a young man about 21 years of age, a good penman and reliable and quick at accounts to act as assistant bookkeeper; only those with best reference as to capacity and integrity need apply. Box No. 5,451 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GARDENER, with first-class references, a situation; has had five years' experience; can milk, and is well used to the care of a gentleman's place; moderate wages expected for the Winter. Call or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A CAPABLE AND INTELLIGENT woman, accustomed to the care of young children and willing to be generally useful, to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 32 West 18th-st., after 3 P. M., all this week.

WANTED—AT TARRYTOWN, A FARMER thoroughly acquainted with his business; reference required establishing clearly his sobriety and industry; none others need apply; one with large family objectionable. Address Box 4,375 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS—$150 TO $250 A MONTH to sell the genuine common sense family Sewing Machine; price only $20; fully warranted for 5 years. For particulars call or address H. H. REGISTER & CO., No. 68 Broadway, Room No. 3.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID, ONE WHO perfectly understands dressmaking and hairdressing, and who can bring excellent references from this City; no French or Germans need apply. Call in the morning at No. 47 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO HAT AND STRAW goods salesmen; none need apply but those who have a good trade. D. P. CLARK & BROTHERS, No. 330 Broadway.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT cook; one who will assist in washing. Apply at No. 8 East 24th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK WITH CITY reference. Call between the hours of 9 and 12 at No. 57 5th-av.

WANTED—A SMART BOY IN A FANCY GOODS house; must live with his parents, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 36 Warren-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS laundress and chambermaid; must understand her business. Apply at 10 West 23d-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS TO GO IN THE country; one who can use a Grover & Baker machine. Call at No. 56 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SEVERAL SALESWOMEN, CAPABLE and of good address. R. H. MACY, 14th-st and 6th-av.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 13th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER and TWINE for the use of the Post-offices in the United States, for one year from and after the 31st day of December next.

The said articles to be delivered free of expense at the Blank Agencies of the Post-office Department, at Washington, D. C.; New-York City, N. Y., and Buffalo, N. Y.

The estimated quantity of each article, and the quality thereof required at each agency, are specified below:

District No. 1, at Washington, D. C.

2,500 Reams of Wrapping Paper, 20 by 25 inches in size, of material and quality equal in all respects to that now in use in the Department, to weigh 22 pounds to the ream, and each ream to contain 20 perfect quires.

10,000 pounds of Jute, or other suitable Twine, hard twisted, and in balls, to weigh about one pound each.

2,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, and in balls to weigh from one to two pounds each.

District No. 2, at New-York City, New-York.

12,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, similar to that described in the estimates for District No. 1.

27,000 pounds of Jute, or other Twine, similar to that described in the estimates for District No. 1.

10,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, similar to that required for District No. 1.

District No. 3, at Buffalo, New-York.

10,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, similar to that required for District No. 1.

20,000 pounds Jute, or other Twine, similar to that required for District No. 1.

10,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, similar to that described and required for District No. 1.

Proposals will be received for each article separately, and separately for each district, or for all the articles and for all the districts.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the lowest and best bidder, to be determined after a careful examination, for the purpose of ascertaining which bid will, in its practical results, be most advantageous to the Department.

If the districts should be reconstructed, or the number increased or diminished, the articles shall be delivered at such place or places as the Postmaster-General shall designate, at *pro rata* rates.

And the Postmaster-General reserves the right on his part of increasing or reducing the quantity of the articles required over or under the estimates named in this advertisement, if he shall consider it necessary to do so.

Samples of such articles as are now used at the Post-offices can be seen at either of the above-named agencies.

Bidders will send samples of such articles as they propose to furnish with their bids.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposals guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantees are creditable, and reliable citizens must also accompany his proposals.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.

A failure to furnish an article contracted for promptly, or the furnishing an article inferior to that contracted for, will be considered a sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Bids not made as required by this notice will not be considered.

Proposals must be marked on the envelope with the name of the article or articles proposed for, and the letter containing them addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

ALEX. W. RANDALL, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 13th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing Letter Balances for the use of the Post-offices in the United States, for one year from and after the 31st day of December next, of the following description, namely:

First—Balances capable of weighing eight ounces avoirdupois weight, to be graded down to quarter ounces. Of these, it is supposed, 800 to 1,000 will be required.

Second—Balances capable of weighing two pounds avoirdupois weight, to be graded down to half ounces. Of these, it is supposed, 50 to 100 will be required.

Perfect correctness and strength and durability will be required in the Balances to be furnished.

Samples of each description of Balances must accompany each bid; and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances ordered, of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.

Each Balance must be well and securely packed in a box, for transportation, and delivered free of all expenses to the Department, at the Blank Agency of the Post-Office Department, at Washington, D. C., where the same will be accepted, if found to be perfect and equal to the samples.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposals evidence of his ability to comply with his bid.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.

A failure to furnish the Balances as contracted for promptly, or the furnishing of those of an inferior quality, will be considered a sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

ALEX. W. RANDALL, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 15th day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains with stationery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, and until the 1st day of January, 1867, for supplying the Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains.

Bidders may obtain a schedule of articles to be furnished, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered, upon application to any Assessor or Collector, or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract will, if awarded, be faithfully executed.

Bids which contain prices less than the fair cost of the articles, will be considered fraudulent and rejected.

The two hundred and forty Collection Districts are distributed into five Departments, as shown by the schedule furnished, and each proposal must name the Department it is proposed to supply.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids which the interest of the Government may require.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, indorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

OSTEOPLASTIC, OR ARTIFICIAL BONE, for restoring decayed teeth to their original shape and soundness, without pain. Proprietor's rooms, No. 29 East 14th-st. Fourteen thousand testimonials.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days at noon, precisely
ARAGO, HENRY A GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS.
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$90
Second class..$60.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA....Nov. 21
TARIFA....Nov. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ENGLAND....SATURDAY....Nov. 17
ERIN....SATURDAY....Nov. 24
SCOTLAND....SATURDAY....Dec. 1
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 25 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST. Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD. No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 24.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 18.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 31.
The British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

TAPSCOTT'S
LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFFICES,
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST. AND NO. 23 BROADWAY.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To London, Liverpool and Queenstown....$30
From Liverpool or Queenstown....35
Passage also by Tapscott's favorite Line of LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued on the most favorable terms by TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
COLUMBIA sails....SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
BRITANNIA sails....SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
HIBERNIA sails....SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
EDINBURGH....SATURDAY....Nov. 17
ETNA....WEDNESDAY....Nov. 21
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Nov. 24
CITY OF LIMERICK....WEDNESDAY....Nov. 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY....Dec. 1
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday,
First Cabin....$90 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Nov 17.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Nov. 24.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Nov. 14.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Nov. 21.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Nov. 28.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY....Dec. 3 | MONDAY....Dec. 31
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. The A 1 steamship GRANADA is now receiving cargo, and will sail from Pier No. 14 East River, as above. The elegant and popular steamer Quaker City will follow on SATURDAY, Nov. 17. Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points South and Southwest. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship MARMION, Capt. HAZARD will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 263 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
Nov. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
Nov. 10.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.
Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SAN FRANCISCO, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class.
The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.
Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama.	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong.	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The favorite steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections.
For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 15.
FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 22.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON & FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,) Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 6c. per foot; cabin passage $6; freight to City Point and Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21 at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at the freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.,
PIERSON'S WEEKLY LINE.
Steamship SANTEE, Capt. J. SHERMAN, is now loading at Pier No. 19 East River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, captain E. W. Holmes, will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodations apply to H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. MEADE will follow Nov. 24.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:32 and 6:32 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:30 P. M. The 9:12, 4:32, and 6:32 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 49 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 38, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 218 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at [illegible] and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad [illegible]

FOR SALE.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace, and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

ALBERT HAMILTON, 137 Broadway.
Money to loan.—Houses for sale.—See printed list.
Wanted—Four adjoining lots, central, above 25th-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; contains about 90 acres; thoroughly English tiled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling house in perfect order, containing all modern improvements, grounds beautifully laid out, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and outbuildings complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 18 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM, 126 ACRES, healthy location, 21 miles from New-York; good house, with lawn well shaded, productive orchard and variety of fruits; a brook crosses part of the farm; excellent barn and outbuildings; land of superior quality; is a desirable farm, having a choice of markets at Rahway, Elizabeth, Newark or New-York. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR WALL-ST. FERRY, BROOKlyn, furnished or unfurnished, the neat modern-built three-story brick house No. 242 Hicks-st.; contains all improvements; is in perfect order and pleasant neighborhood; a desirable house for a small family; possession to suit purchaser. For price, terms, &c., apply on premises.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VALUAble piece of ground of 200 acres, situate in East Chester, 14 miles from the City Hall, and 2 miles from Williamsbridge; mansion 44 feet square, with wings attached, and with all necessary improvements, commanding views of the land and adjacent country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE STEVENS House; about five lots, southwest corner of Broadway and Morris-st., $170,000. Also a five-story marble store, near and west of Broadway. First-class 5th-av. house and stable. In from 12 to 2. A. BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone full-sized house and lot, No. 11 West 31st-st., near 5th-av. House is well built, has all the modern improvements, is in good order, and can be occupied immediately. Price $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City. House built for the owner, first-class and in good order. Immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

$5,000.—40 ACRES OF GOOD LAND at Northport, near the Sound; a new 2½-story house, 15 rooms, and numerous outbuildings, fruit, &c.; pleasantly located. WELLING, No. 12 Chambers-st.

A FIRST-CLASS STYLISH RESIDENCE, modern improvements, fine outbuildings and cottage, 15 or 35 acres finely-ornamented; fruit, shade, &c., in abundance; beautifully located; commanding view of the Hudson; 20 miles from City; a bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

47TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., FINE FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, frescoed; complete order; also fine three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, same locality; bargain; possession. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND IN Orange Valley, near the station, with farmhouse and a fine brook of water, for sale at $500 per acre; also a beautiful building lot in Llewellyn Park. L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

NINE VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE—Near Central Park, on south side of 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., midway of the block. Apply at Sixth-av. Railroad depot.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY NOVA SCOtia-stone house, No. 8 East 42d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER property, a large three-story brick building situated near Canal-st.; steam engine and boiler on the premises. Apply to J. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

JUST OUT—MY PRIVATE LIST OF DWELLings, store, tenement, country property and lots; had on application or by mail. KILPATRICK, Bull's Head Bank Buildings.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEment house, brown-stone, four-story, in 19th-st., near 4th-av., with furniture. Price $30,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE CORNER LOT FOR SALE—25x150, southeast corner of 3d-av. and 121st-st.; perfect title; terms easy. Apply to A. W. KEATING, No. 21 Peck-slip, corner of Water-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS NORTHEAST corner 11th-av. and 56th-st., 100 feet square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TEN LOTS, WITH HOUSE, 130 feet from 3d-av., in 81st-st., south side. Inquire of EVANS, between 81st and 82d sts., 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE completely furnished, on 19th-st. near 4th-av. Price $30,000. Address Box No. 3,017 Post-office.

FOR SALE—NO. 324 BROADWAY; POSSESsion May 1. Apply personally to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

$2,500 TO $4,000.—WANTED, A SMALL house, barn, fruit, &c., and not less than three acres, in New-Jersey, near depot. Address J. J. J., No. 73 Woodhull-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN PROSPECT PARK.—Wanted to purchase, lots in the vincinity of Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Call or address WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS English basement house, 23 feet wide, in 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house and furniture elegant; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT STAMFORD, CONN., A HOUSE handsomely furnished, within five minutes' walk of the depot, with immediate possession; or will sell the same at a bargain. Inquire at No. 261 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—A LIGHT room on Canal-st., near Broadway. Rent reasonable and power unexceptionable. T. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE TO LET IN CANAL-ST. AND four years' lease for sale, with stock and fixtures, or without stock; cheap. WM. CAMPBELL No. 634 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FOUR-STORY ENGlish basement brick house, at very reasonable rates. The gentleman and wife will board out a portion of the rent if desired. Inquire at No. 157 West 39th-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 130 PRINCE-st., between Mercer and Greene sts; lot 29x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STABLE TO RENT—REAR OF NO. 140 EAST 28th-st.; five stalls; room for three carriages; rooms for coachman and family; rent $125 per month. Apply at No. 65 East 19th-st.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen, without board, in the first-class house. No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison Park.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ST. CROIX, W. I.
Mrs. ELIZABETH BRADY has the pleasure of announcing to her friends and those who wish to spend a Winter in a delightful climate, that she will continue to take boarders at her commodious house, at Bassin, at very reasonable rates.

WANTED—BOARD IN BROOKLYN FOR A gentleman, his wife, three children (aged 8, 5 and 2) and nurse. Two rooms adjoining and a servant's room, within 15 minutes of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Address, giving terms and location, D. O., office of the *Evening Post*.

BOARD WANTED—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, hot and cold water and gas, by a gentleman and his wife (without children;) location near cars up town; state accommodations and prices. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF QUIET HABITS can obtain, in a strictly private family, a large well-furnished front room, having hot and cold water, fire and gas, on the sunny side of the street, below 30th; breakfast if desired; price, $14 per week. Address Box No. 4,407 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom, adjoining, on second floor, front. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMily for a gentleman and wife, two children and nurse; location above 23d-st.; terms to be moderate. Address, stating terms, Box No. 265 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT room to let to gentleman and wife; also pleasant single room with good board; terms reasonable. No. 180 East 10th-st.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR board, with single room, at the Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. Gentlemen rooming together suited reasonably.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS TO LET with board to single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife; location good. No. 67 East 31st-st., convenient to cars and stages.

AT NO. 136 EAST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and University-place, very desirable family rooms, en suite, with bath adjoining. Pleasant rooms for a party of gentlemen. Reference required.

AN ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished; also, large front parlor, to a family of adults, with or without private table; location first-class; no other boarders. Address W. L., Box No. 3,552 Post-office.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURnished hall bedroom on second floor. None but a person of good moral habits need apply at No. 135 East 30th-st.

VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED apartments to let by a private family living between Union and Madison squares; private table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638, New-York.

WANTED—APARTMENTS WITH BOARD FOR four persons, between Washington-square and 29th-st.; state terms, which must be moderate. Address Box No. 929 Post-office.

AT NO. 34 BOND-STREET—LARGE, NEWly, first-class and handsomely furnished rooms, with private table. Best City reference given.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. S. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

DESIRABLE BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED in a private family, 20 miles from the City, on New-Haven Railroad; house large and comfortably warmed; references required. Address A. B., Box No. 185 New-York Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium. 5th-av., corner 20th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 128 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys at 907 Broadway.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
under the instruction of SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,
No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 65 34th-st., New-York.
Prof. B., in addition to the classes already commenced, has opened a subscription for new classes at a *reduced price*, for the especial benefit of numerous talented ladies and gentlemen possessing voices, who yet cannot well pay full rates. Also a class of children between 8 and 14 years of age.
Terms, 20 lessons, of half an hour each, $10. Ladies will receive instruction from 7 to 8 o'clock; Gentlemen from 8 to 9, and Children from 3 to 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. He will be daily at the Institute from 2 till 9 P. M. to receive calls.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, at NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation—indeed, for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. A Literary Union of teachers and older pupils meets one evening weekly.

LOVERS
Of the beautiful and interesting French language are invited to avail themselves of DR. CARLOS' new, simple, concise and easy method of acquiring a conversational knowledge so thoroughly as to use it fluently in three months, or 100 lessons. Classes commence on the 1st and 15th of each month at No. 13 West 26th-st.
TERMS.
One hundred lessons in class....$50
One lesson in private....2
One lesson for two....3

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST., REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES open daily at No. 9 University-place, to gentlemen at 8½ A. M., to ladies at 10; to both at 5 P. M. For circulars address through Box No. 6,128. Mr. Favarger not being able to call on all the persons who wish to see him about his system, in answer to all the letters of inquiry, and being requested by a number of ladies who could not attend before, will repeat a last expose and illustration of his mode of teaching to speak French, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely, in the Chapel, No. 9 University-place. Seats free.
Mr. Favarger will give a reading in the French language on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 22, at the same time and place. Tickets 50 cents. Teachers can procure tickets at half-price, for themselves and pupils, at Mr. F. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Winter term will commence Nov. 15.—A full Collegiate course; music, drawing, the modern languages, horseback riding, and other accomplishments. Address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and makes elegant business penmen.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies; Miss M. METCALF, Principal. Pupils received at any time, and pay from date of entrance. Circulars may be obtained as above.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with primary and commercial departments. Prepares for College, Business, West Point and Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

$60 TO $80.—TEN WEEKS BOARD AND INstruction. Young ladies over 12. Piano $10; City references. Address ABEL WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NO. 756 BROADWAY. PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS. Established 1840.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal, MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

A LADY WISHES TO RECEIVE INTO her family three or four children as boarding scholars; terms moderate; best of reference given. Address No. 231 West 47th-st.

A LADY, MANY YEARS ACCUSTOMED to the care of youth, desires a situation in the country or City to instruct in English, French, music, drawing, for moderate salary. Mrs. SMITH, No. 25 8th-av.

FRENCH.—ONE HUNDRED LESSONS, OR three months only, required to learn French fluently, at a cost of but $50, by Dr. H. CARLOS, linguist and professor of literature, No. 13 West 26th-st.

FRENCH.—LEARN TO SPEAK THE FRENCH language in three months, by DR. H. CARLOS' sure and rapid system. Classes formed on the 1st and 15th of each month, at No. 13 West 26th-st.

FRENCH.—A NEW METHOD OF LEARNING French cheaply, quickly, easily, thoroughly and to speak it fluently in three months, by DR. H. CARLOS, No. 13 West 26th-st.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO educate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

A LADY DEVOTING HERSELF THORoughly to the English branches, wishes a few pupils at their homes, and to read history and literature with young ladies. Address M., book-store, No. 124 6th-av.

RESIDENT OR VISITING GOVERNESS.—An English lady of experience wishes an engagement; the English branches, with music and French. Address Z. A. Z. A., Station D.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WILL give lessons in English, French or Latin and music as compensation for a desirable home; unexceptionable reference. Address Miss A. C. ANTHON, Station G.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF the English branches desires a position as resident or daily governess in New-York or Brooklyn; best of reference given. Address B., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

AT 20 PER CENT
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.,
still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO J. F. C. PICKHARDT, AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, for the best EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD and UPHOLSTERY,
No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st.
Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted

EXTENSION TABLES ONLY,
RICH AND PLAIN.
WILLIAM HEERDT, MANUFACTURER,
NO. 150 WOOSTER-ST.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 208 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedstead. Cheap furniture in suites.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CALIFORNIAN WINE BITTERS.
MERCADO & SEULLY desire to inform the public that they are the sole manufacturers and proprietors of the SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS, and that none are genuine unless the name of our firm is printed upon the label.
We have established a depot for the sale of our wine-bitters at New-York with Mr. CESAR AUG. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.
MERCADO & SEULLY.
Referring to the above, the undersigned would state that he is now provided with the favorite Sainsevain Wine Bitters, as also with a full assortment of California Wines and Brandy of the most approved brands.
CESAR AUG. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, No. 209 9th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 324 9th-av., Corner 28th-st.
We have a fine stock of watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, diamonds and other precious stones. We are patentees and sole manufacturers of American cuckoo clocks, ladies' watches, with secret locket for likenesses, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO'S.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI. TO-NIGHT. ADRIENNE.
FRENCH THEATRE. Director, J. GRAU.
Ristori ticket office, No. 652 Broadway, Chickering.
RISTORI NIGHTS, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY.
NOTICE.—To correct misapprehension and prevent speculation, the management begs to inform the public that a limited number of reserved seats will always be kept for sale each evening of performances at the ticket office of the theatre.
Price of admission—Orchestra seats, reserved, $3; dress circle, $2; private boxes, $4 and $5. General admission, $1 50; family circle, 75 cents.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14—20th Subscription.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI, for the last time, in Scribe and Legouve's ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
FRIDAY, Marengo's celebrated tragedy, PIA DE TOLOMEI.
Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock; doors open at 12½, LAST RISTORI MATINEE—ELIZABETH.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RISTORI.
THURSDAY, Nov. 15, sixth and last subscription.
MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
Ticket Offices—Brooklyn Academy, and Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

RISTORI'S MATINEE—ELIZABETH.
French Theatre....Director, J. GRAU
LAST RISTORI MATINEE IN NEW-YORK.
ADELAIDE RISTORI in her famous role of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Admission to all parts of the house $2, with the exception of private boxes, which can be secured at their usual prices. To avoid the rush, please secure your seats in advance.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
FRENCH OPERA.
THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 7½ P. M.,
DEBUT OF MONS. ARMAND.
TENORE ROBUSTE.
HEROLD'S CHEF D'OEUVRE
ZAMPA,
THE BRIDE OF MARBLE.
Opera in three acts. The Libretto, by Melesville.
Ticket office at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Mescy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

FIRST WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT,
THIS EVENING, AT STEINWAY HALL.
Messrs. BATEMAN and HARRISON beg to inform the public that they will give a series of musical entertainments at the Steinway Hall, WEDNESDAY, and at the Brooklyn Academy of Music EVERY MONDAY EVENING, during the season. It will be their aim to render these reunions not alone a source of refined and unexceptionable enjoyment to all lovers of good music, but also to materially aid the onward progress of taste and science by the sterling selection they will offer and the thorough excellence of the various performers who will assist. The management likewise pledge themselves to give to rising native talent, both vocal and instrumental, the most effectual encouragement. In brief, it is their fixed purpose to render the MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERTS a recognized institution of the sister cities, affording to the public a permanent intellectual pleasure; and while the first talent of the day, in every department, will from time to time appear, the price of admission has been fixed at FIFTY CENTS.
EVERY SUNDAY EVENING, AT STEINWAY HALL,
CLASSIC AND SACRED CONCERTS will also be given. The programme will be found in accordance with the name, and it is confidently believed that citizens and strangers visiting New-York will gladly avail themselves of such an opportunity for passing a blameless and delightful Sabbath evening. The grand orchestra of Mr. Theo. Thomas has been engaged for the entire season, and arrangements have also been made with the CECILIAN CHOIR, composed of one hundred male voices, including sixty of the finest boy sopranos ever heard in America, under the tuition of Dr. H. S. CUTLER and Mr. G. W. MORGAN.
The great artists comprising the BATEMAN CONCERT TROUPE, Mme. PAREPA, Signor FERRANTI, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. J. L. HATTON, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor FORTUNA, Mr. CARL ROSA, Mr. G. W. COLBY, &c., &c., will appear at the popular concerts as often as previously concluded engagements and the eager wish to see these superb artists in the principal cities of the South and West will permit. The management is also gratified to state that during Mr. Bateman's late visit to Europe he was fortunate in effecting arrangements with the leading great vocalist and instrumentalist to pay brief professional visits to this country.
The first WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, on which occasion the following resident talent will appear: Miss KATE McDONALD, Soprano; Mr. J. N. PATTISON, Pianist; Mr. HEINDE, Flute Soloist; Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist; Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor; and his CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA. Tickets 50c.; reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at Steinway Hall.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers....Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
GRIFFITH GAUNT.
EVERY NIGHT.
Seats secured six days in advance.
NEXT SATURDAY, at 1 P. M., GRAND GRIFFITH GAUNT MATINEE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor....Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
FOR THE WEEK,
Drama of THE BLACK CAT OF COVENTRY.
Drama of ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Revival of G. L. Fox's comic pantomime, JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL, WITH ALL ITS ORIGINAL EFFECTS.
Clown, G. L. Fox. Pantaloon, C. K. Fox.
Supported by the full pantomime troupe.
TWO PIECES BY THE DRAMATIC COMPANY.

HEROES OF THE REPUBLIC.
THE GREAT PICTURE
PAINTED BY
H. BALLING,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT THE
DERBY GALLERY,
NO. 625 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

LAST GRAND CONCERTS OF THE BATEMAN TROUPE, prior to their departure for the principal Eastern and Western cities.
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, will be given the ONLY CONCERT THIS SEASON that can be given in that city. On WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., the LAST GRAND CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL of the Bateman Troupe. The programme for each concert will be of the most choice description, and MADAME PAREPA, SIGNOR BRIGNOLI and all the great artists will appear for the last time during the present season.
On the 23d inst., the entire Troupe, in conjunction with the HANDEL AND HADYN SOCIETY, will give Rossini's STABAT MATER, at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, and also in the same city a Grand Matinee on SATURDAY, 24th inst.
The Troupe open in New-Haven on the 26th, and, after a brief tour through the New-England States, proceed West to fulfill engagements in all the chief cities.
Seats may be secured at the Brooklyn Academy and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, for either concert.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
Handel's grand oratorio "SAMSON" Will be performed at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1866, with full chorus and orchestra and the GREAT ORGAN. The solos will be sustained by Miss MARIA L. BRAINERD, Mme. F. R. RITTER, Mr. GEO. SIMPSON and Mr. J. R. THOMAS.

MME. MONTANIA'S SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS, 25 cents per dozen. No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.—Just arrived from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, the head and right arm of Probst, the murderer of the Deering family. Renewed attractions. In addition to the magnificent collection of Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History, there will be lectures at 2½ and 8 P.M. upon the Microscope, with splendid illustrations, in all departments of science and art. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. No. 618 Broadway.

THE SIXTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR WIDOWS WITH SMALL CHILDREN will be held in the lecture-room of Rev. Mr. Kellogg's church, corner University-place and 10th-st., on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL, FOR THE benefit of Dr. Chapin's Sunday-school, at the Everett Rooms, corner Broadway and 34th-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 15 and 16. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
HENRY VINCENT, The English Reformer, Will lecture on THE GREAT AMERICAN CONFLICT at the COOPER INSTITUTE ON FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 16.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. For sale at LIBRARY, Astor-place, No. 39 Liberty-st., and No. 72 West 34th-st.

INSTITUTE LECTURES ON PHYSIOLOGY.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at the Mission School-room, 7th-av., near 55th-st.; MONDAY, Nov. 19, at the Church of the Pilgrims, No. 235 West 48th-st.; WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at the Dutch Reformed Mission Room, No. 112 West 29th-st. The public are cordially invited to attend at 7½ P. M.

FREE LECTURE.
The first lecture in the course at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., will be delivered THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by RAPHAEL PUMPELLY, Esq. Subject—*An Overland Journey Around the World.* The public are invited.

FREE LECTURE AT CLINTON HALL, THIS EVENING, at 8 P. M., on "The French Language, its Importance, and How to Speak it Fluently in Three Months," by Dr. H. CARLOS, Linguist and Professor of Literature. Ladies and gentlemen interested in the subject are invited to attend, and will be taught *seance tenante* (while there) half of the French language. Classes formed on the 1st and 15th of each month at No. 13 West 26th-st.

A. A. FAVARGER INVITES THE LOVERS of languages to a requested and last expose of his mode of teaching to speak French, on MONDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, at No. 9 University-place. A reading in the French language on THURSDAY, Nov. 22. See "Instruction."

CHINA.—A VERY INTERESTING EXHIBITION and Lecture on *China, its Idols and Customs*, will be given, by Rev. Mr. SOUTHERLAND, in the Washington-square Reformed Dutch Church, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets at the door.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 126 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THE ONLY PLACE IN AMERICA where can be found in association
A MUSEUM
containing over 200,000 curiosities,
A MENAGERIE
comprising the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION,
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION,
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION.
of the most splendid living specimens of natural history, and
A DRAMATIC COMPANY
unsurpassed in Drama, Spectacles, &c.
THIS SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT,
Open from sunrise until 10 P. M., affords an opportunity for
LADIES, FAMILIES AND CHILDREN
to enjoy an
ENTIRE DAY OF DELIGHTFUL RECREATION.
At all hours may be seen the
LARGEST COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,

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LARGEST COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS ever exhibited, consisting of DWARF ELEPHANT, DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL, ROYAL BENGAL TIGER, WHITE HIMMALAYA MOUNTAIN BEAR, SILVER-STRIPED HYENA, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, WOLVES, SACRED CATTLE, TAPIR, PANTHERS, ZEBRA, IBEX, PERFORMING MULES, OSTRICH, DEER, PELICANS, MONKEYS, &c., and over TWO HUNDRED AUSTRALIAN BIRDS, ALL LIVING.
To afford ample room for the display of this GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
FIVE NEW AND SPACIOUS SALOONS,
FIVE NEW AND SPACIOUS SALOONS,
have been added, containing over
ONE HUNDRED CAGES.
Notwithstanding the immense expense attending this GREAT COMBINATION OF ATTRACTION, there will be
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
Admission to all, including MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND LECTURE ROOM, ONLY 30 CENTS.
CHILDREN UNDER TEN 15 CENTS.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½.
The pleasing, popular and interesting drama of
ROSINA MEADOWS,
Adapted to DIVERT THE YOUTHFUL IMAGINATION, leave SALUTARY IMPRESSIONS UPON THE MEMORY, and to MINISTER TO AN UPRIGHT MORAL JUDGMENT.
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS,
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
The greatest living curiosity ever exhibited, JOHN TOLLETT, THE IRISH FAT BOY, AGED SIXTEEN YEARS; WEIGHS 526 POUNDS, measures 3 feet 2 inches across the shoulders, and 6 feet 3 inches around the waist. He is very intelligent, active and pleasing.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS. GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL. NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY. 126 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, performances will be given in the Lecture Room EVERY MORNING, at 11 o'clock, without extra charge, in which the Performing Elephant, Ponies, Trick Pony, Monkeys, Educated Mules, &c., will appear.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
Reëntree of the ONLY GREAT FEMALE RIDER IN THE WORLD, M'LLE CARLOTTA DE BERG, EMOTIONAL, SENSATIONAL EQUESTRIENNE.
First appearance of ROBERT STICKNEY, CHAMPION PAD RIDER OF THE GLOBE. THE PARAGON OF GENERAL PERFORMERS.
First week of EL NINO EDDIE, THE BOY WONDER, in his fascinating TIGHT ROPE EXERCISES.
First week of MR. N. AUSTIN, CLOWN, COMEDIAN AND VOCALIST.
THOSE FOUR STARS, presented in conjunction with the best organized EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC CORPS ever collected through the means of managerial tact and liberality, will afford AN UNPRECEDENTED DISPLAY OF EXCELLENCE, SKILL AND EXECUTION.
First time of the National Entree entitled the MARCH OF THE PATRIOTS, introducing TEN BLOODED HORSES, ELEGANTLY CAPARISONED. THE COMIC MULES

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS!
5TH-AV. OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel. First week of a WONDERFUL DELUSION, A TRIP TO THE MOON; introducing new and novel effects never before seen on the Ethiopian stage. J. H. Budworth in new specialties, &c. Matinee every Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment. — Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. KING, NO. 126 9TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, cures all female diseases, consumption, paralysis and rheumatism when all others fail. Consultation free. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Cure guaranteed.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS. No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office. No. 195 Elm-st.

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A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $5 per vial. Book, 80 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
WM. STUART....Manager
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
She will appear on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, in C. W. Tayleure's original dramatization of EAST LYNNE,
EAST LYNNE,
(specially adapted for Mrs. Bowers.)
Lady Isabel / Mme. Vine.... } MRS. D. P. BOWERS
Sir Francis Levison....MR. J. C. McCOLLOM
Messrs. Leffingwell, W. S. Andrews, Duff, Duell, Hinton, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Boniface, Miss Andrews and others IN THE CAST.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIONS
Of the modern and OLD STANDARD COMEDIES.
With entire completeness in scenery, elegance of appointments, correct costumes, and excellent distribution of characters, thus presenting the visitors to this theatre with CONSTANT NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Nov. 14, the new comedy, by H. J. BYRON, Esq., entitled
£100,000
THURSDAY, Nov. 15—THE RIVALS.
FRIDAY, Nov. 16—THE DOUBLE GALLANT.
SATURDAY, Nov. 17—£100,000.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE, and also of the production of the third of the series of old comedies, entitled the POOR GENTLEMAN, which is in preparation, together with an entirely NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY.
NOTE.—Notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK and other members of the company not included in the present performances.
The box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8 o'clock

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE BLACK CROOK,
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, together with SILVER CASCADE AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK, on which occasion the prices will be ONE DOLLAR to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER....DIRECTOR
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
BOUCICAULT'S ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA, THE
Long Strike
WITH A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS, NEW AND ELABORATE SCENERY.
Secure your seats between 9 and 4 at the box office.
SATURDAY—THE POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE
To Matinée, 50 and 25 cents to all parts of the Theatre

DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
"THE MYSTERY." "THE MYSTERY."
THIS EVENING, sixty-third performance of M. HARTZ, when he will introduce for the first time a perfectly new feat, "THE MYSTERY," "THE MYSTERY," "THE WONDERFUL PHENOMENON" OF THE "HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR," the most startling illusion ever witnessed.
THE BASKET TRICK, GROWTH OF FLOWERS, And other Miracles Every Night.
Pianist—A. Segdwick, who will also perform on the Concertina. Tickets 50c. Reserved chairs $1. For sale at the Hall from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
TREMENDOUS ATTRACTION THIS WEEK.

THE	GREAT LEON,	ALL
MONSTER	EDWIN KELLY,	ABOARD
TRIP	GEO. CHRISTY,	AT A
AROUND	NELSE SEYMOUR,	QUARTER
THE	JOHN ALLEN,	TO EIGHT
WORLD.	SAM PRICE.	O'CLOCK.

Passengers procure tickets early.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY is now open at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

J. SHUBERTH & CO., NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, one of the great publishing houses in Europe, invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of foreign and American MUSIC, and request a call for Catalogues.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866.—This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.
WAREROOMS—135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Established 1823,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,
Warerooms No. 652 Broadway.
Messrs. C. & SONS have been awarded 55 medals for the superiority of their instruments over all competitors, 14 of which were awarded in the months of September and October, 1865.

THE HORACE WATERS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

PIANOS ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of the FIRST PRIZE PELOUBET CABINET ORGANS and MELODEONS.
The largest variety of Reed instruments offered in the Union at their warerooms.
No. 841 BROADWAY, New-York.
Instruments to let.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, offer the largest assortment of reed instruments in the City. In plain cases, at $75 to $600 each; elegant cases, $130 to $1,000. Second-hand organs and melodeons at low prices.
M. & H. have been awarded FIFTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS, within a few years.

BERRY & THOMPSON, MANUFACTURERS of the celebrated CHORAL ORGANS, recommended by H. C. Timm and our best organists; superior to all reed organs; prices low. General depot at T. S. BERRY'S, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

EMIL GABLER, MANUFACTURER OF square and upright pianos, invites piano dealers and purchasers to call and examine his new scale agraffe pianos, at new manufactory, No. 140 Centre-st., between Walker and White sts., New-York.

ORGANS—CHURCH ORGANS FOR SALE. Just finished, two superior toned, of 14 and 12 stops, pedal bass, &c.; two second-hand, 5 and 12 stops; also one Alexander and melodia; price $200 and $150. W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing-st.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

40,000 PRINCE & CO. MELODEONS and Organs now in use, the best in the world. Pianos and melodeons for rent or for sale on installments. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

CHAMBERS & SON'S "ECLECTIC PIANOS" combine every improvement of intrinsic value, are excellent in quality, moderate in price. Factory, No. 16 6th-st. Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

$275.—A FINE SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano for $275, at the manufactory, Nos. 148 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. L. P. CUMMINGS.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ORGANist, an engagement in New-York or vicinity; best of references. Apply to J. W. CURRIER, at Mason & Hamlin's, No. 596 Broadway.

DANCING.

F. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN.
Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
A SATURDAY MORNING CLASS at Sawyer's Rooms, commencing Nov. 2. Hours 10½ to 12½. Please send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS.
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Ladies, 3 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock

AT TRENOR'S NEW AND SPLENDID Dancing Academy, No. 727 6th-av., new classes are forming on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Second grand Soiree Dansante THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. Tickets at the Academy. Send for circulars.

GEORGIA.

The Position of Hon. A. H. Stephens—The Constitutional Amendment—Feeling of the People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 8, 1866.

I hasten to correct an error into which I fell on what I believed to be reliable information in regard to the opinions of Mr. A. H. STEPHENS on the Constitutional Amendment. Mr. STEPHENS is not only not in favor of the adoption of that measure by the Georgia Legislature, but he is bitterly opposed to it, and recommends its rejection. When I stated the contrary, I did so on the thorough belief that my informant knew whereof he spoke, and I do not entertain a doubt that he believed he was telling the truth, for he is a gentleman of high character, incapable of willful misrepresentation, and professes to be a very warm admirer of Mr. STEPHENS.

I regret the error. I should be very unwilling to do injustice to Mr. STEPHENS or to anybody else, and am sorry that my carefully guarded repetition of a rumor should have given him so much trouble in contradicting it.

I see that I am accused of having "contrived" this report in order to influence the New-York elections! The editor who accuses me of this foul design says he can understand the "*unscrupulosity*" of the "tribe of Yankee correspondents." I hope he does, for I do not, never having met the word before in my life. But how could the "unscrupulosity" of my contrivance affect the New-York elections? I can only assure the gentleman that no such subtle purpose ever entered my head, and that even now that so acute a writer as he is, assures his readers how "well adapted" my alleged contrivance was to influence the voters of New-York, I am no more able to see how it could do so than I am to see the resemblance which he finds between Mr. STEPHENS and Count BISMARCK, or to find the word "unscrupulosity" in a dictionary of the English language. I should be in despair if I could think that my "gossiping credulity" had promoted the interests of Mr. GREELEY and damaged the political aspirations of Mr. MORRISSEY, and I should never forgive myself if I thought I had furnished the smallest particle of ammunition to HIRAM WALBRIDGE or JOHN COCHRANE. My belief that nobody is hurt is my consolation.

The Governor's Message and Mr. STEPHENS' indignant contradiction of the report to which I have referred have exercised considerable influence against the amendment. It never had much strength, but the little it had it has lost. Weighed against continued exclusion from representation in Congress, nobody hesitates to submit to perpetual exclusion rather than share in the passage of so odious a change in the organic law; and the more the matter is discussed the more decided and vigorous does the opposition become.

A year ago I wrote from this place to the TIMES assuring the North that the people of this section were animated by the honest purpose to be good and faithful citizens of the United States, to obey the laws and the constituted authorities, "accept the situation" in perfect good faith, and to amend their laws so as to meet all the requirements of their altered situation. I recommended that their efforts be met in a spirit of conciliation and kindness, that they should get credit for what they were doing, and that confidence, encouragement and respectful consideration, would be the most efficient promoters of peace and prosperity. Wherever these beneficent agents were employed I saw the eager cordiality with which the people responded, and wherever harsh words, threats, insults and denunciation were used I observed with regret the alienation, animosity and painful sense of disappointment which they produced; and as these have been far more abundant than words or acts of conciliation, to them and them only must be attributed the present unfortunate condition of affairs. It is a fact which cannot be denied that there is far less union between North and South now than there was a year ago; and infinitely less than there was within three months after the cessation of actual war. It is idle to say to a man who is telling the truth, who means to do exactly what he says, and who is really desirous to be friendly, that because he was recently at variance with you on a question wherein he believed he was right, you cannot trust him, and that he must pile guarantee upon guarantee in the shape of concessions of his feelings, prejudices and interests before you can admit him to sit at table with you, and insist that you do this in the interest of conciliation. By such a course you necessarily check his advances, relax his efforts, and make him sullen instead of friendly. The fact that you have the power to injure and oppress him does not necessarily compel his acquiescence, especially if he has reason to believe that you have no right to coerce him into submission. Pride rarely yields to threats even though expediency may strongly recommend the surrender.

A year ago the people of this State were poor to penury. They had lost everything and mourning was in every household. But they had hope. They went to work, every one in his sphere and to the best of his ability, and they thought that the future gave promise of relief from many of the afflictions and losses by which they were crushed. Could the Northern people have seen them, and watched their endeavor to work out their own redemption, they would have trusted them, been satisfied that their punishment had expiated whatever crime might be imputed to them, and would have lifted the hand of punishment and extended that of assistance and friendship. Could they see them now, when disappointed hopes are added to their other sources of distress, they never could advocate, much less inflict further chastisement, but they would be satisfied that no further "guarantees against rebellion" were needed from a people so completely powerless and exhausted, so anxious for peace, so faithful in their obedience to law, and so scrupulous in their performance of their obligations.

Ten thousand Constitutional Amendments would not furnish as good a guarantee as the expression of good will and kindness. Amnesty, the removal of every existing disability, confidence and a desire to forget the past would create a security for the future which no coercive legislation can ever establish. Look at the spirit in which the South united in the Conservative Convention at Philadelphia, and the unanimity with which her people accepted the result of that assemblage. Had the North also accepted those results, and given practical effect to the principles enunciated there, the patriot, whether he live at the North or the South, would not be possessed by the painful apprehensions to which the immediate future gives rise.

It is impossible, thus early in the session, to predict what will be the action of the Legislature upon many important subjects which demand its attention. The authors of the existing Stay Law will doubtless not question the constitutionality of their own enactment, and will therefore feel at liberty to extend its provisions of relief against forced sales of property. I think the repudiation schemes will be crushed.

The liability of the stockholders of the insolvent banks will come up again for consideration. They will use every means to get the Legislature to relieve them of their present legal liability. But it seems to me that the poor billholders are also not unworthy objects of consideration, and that when relief is being dispensed they ought to get a share.

The act organizing the County Courts will be materially modified. Its present jury system (a grand and petit juries summoned to attend the monthly sessions of the Court for six months) has proved very oppressive to a large portion of the community, and ought to be altered so as to lessen this tax upon the time of the people. The monthly terms will probably be abolished, and the Court will sit every three months. The Court was originally established to insure prompt and cheap justice to the freemen, and thus fully protect their rights; but it has been found that it is not necessary to open the gates of the temple of justice so frequently; that four times a year, like the English quarter sessions, will give ample protection to the rights of all.

"Chilly November's surly blast" is rapidly making "field and forest bare." The weather is cold, but the "lightwood" fires of Milledgeville, which are the best, brightest and most cheerful I ever saw anywhere, afford sufficient comfort, and enable one who is not a member of the General Assembly, nor honored with "the privileges of the floor," to pass his time, if he can only secure that "naughty" book *Griffith Gaunt*, while the assembled wisdom introduces bills, refers resolutions, and talks a great deal more than is necessary.

QUONDAM.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Maximilian's Journey to the Coast—Rumors in Regard to his Abdication—The Military Situation—Santa Anna in his New Role—Prospects of Peace—Maximilian's Cabinet—Sympathy with the Princess Charlotte.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, Oct. 22, 1866.

MAXIMILIAN left this city yesterday for the coast. The extraordinary courier for the steamship *Manhattan* had been allowed to depart without the information that the Emperor would so soon abandon the Capital; but he has gone with no stir or commotion. The populace knew that he had departed at mid-day yesterday only through the medium of the tardily issued morning journals, whose editors hoped to be able to announce that the departure of His Majesty took place at 4 A. M., while thousands and thousands of the people assembled to see him leave.

To-morrow MAXIMILIAN and Gen. CASTELNAU, LOUIS NAPOLEON'S Aid and Special Commissioner to Mexico, will meet at the City of Puebla. At this meeting we are promised that all the questions relating to this country, in which both France and our Hapsburg hero have interests, will be discussed and *settled*, and we are informed, through the *Patria*, the organ of the Ministry, that what is determined upon between the Emperor and CASTELNAU will be given to the public soon after the final arrangements are determined upon.

It is asserted by many that the Emperor will not meet Gen. CASTELNAU, that evacuation and abdication are already determined upon, that MAXIMILIAN is already advised that SANTA ANNA's first expedition has landed at Tampico, and all hopes for the Empire thereby crushed.

The crisis is here. What in the change? Whom shall we expect to see at the National Palace, Conservatives Extremists, Liberals.

The *Commercial Advertiser* and some other metropolitan journals. I observe, have endeavored to excuse the evacuation of the Northern States of Mexico by the Imperial forces as a gain and strategical feat. How will these journals account for the appearance of several large and well provided Liberal armies in the valleys of Mexico, Toluca and Saluacan? What are they to say—when within the immediate vicinity of these mystical halls—to three Liberal soldiers to one Imperialist? If the whole line of frontier departments are evacuated, that the central and wealth-producing States may be securely held, why are there 10,000 Liberal soldiers fighting, their myriad camp fires this autumn evening within view of the capital? Why are all the diligences stopped within ten miles of Mexico, and the mail and arms of the passengers appropriated, the business communications assorted from the official, the former replaced and the latter held, while no passenger suffers any loss beyond that of his firearms?

SANTA ANNA's new *rôle* as Liberator is discussed with little excitement. If he has secured the active coöperation of a number of thousand of Fenians, officered by earnest veterans of the late war, they may sweep all before them on a march from any point of the Gulf coast to this place. But here they will have to halt. No number of men less than 50,000 can capture the City of Mexico, defended as it now is by 160 pieces of artillery manned by French Regulars. There is, we grant, danger that a six weeks' siege would starve the capital into a surrender, for famine already holds aloft her gaunt and deathly arms. On the *plazas*, public squares of Puebla, Mexico, Queretaro and Morelia, the Press announces that men are crying, *hambre*—hunger. Yet I believe these people would brave the death scourge of famine a long time before they would hail SANTA ANNA as their chieftain. The people feel that he is wholly responsible for the wide roads of ruin which NAPOLEON'S foreign legions have been cutting across their country for five long years. They hold him responsible for the legions of their countrymen whom DUPIN and other French bloodhounds have murdered without trial or reason; responsible, also for the desolation which four years of barbarous warfare have spread over their agricultural and mining districts.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

There are elements of discord already preparing that will render the page of history immediately succeeding the close of the Empire a dark and shameful one for Mexicans. Unfortunately the lovers of peace are too few in numbers to accomplish the aims of peace, or to convince many of the unsettled troublesome characters that order is better than alarms and feudal struggles. Still more unfortunate the indolent, unsettled and vagabond races are too numerous and too thoroughly imbued with the spirit of antagonism, and too indifferent to principle and patriotism to secure their influence or enlist them in sustaining any cause led by some fiendish and outlawed leader.

If France abandons a losing cause, which is growing into a still more disastrous one to her; if England cares nothing for her, and the United States does not interfere, we shall see this country the desolated land that unchecked brigandage and unprincipled strife will turn any country into.

Spanish-American blood will not cure Mexico. Her sores have been opened too many times by her own children, and we are on the eve of fresh wounds, and Americans must not flatter themselves with the idea that the treacherous Spanish and Indian character has any special love for them.

MAXIMILIAN'S CABINET,

which is now thoroughly Conservative—the idol of the Church—a Cabinet which promised more and executed less than any of its many shortlived predecessors. As undoubtedly it will be the last Cabinet which a Hapsburg Prince or Archduke will gather around his throne on the Western continent, a list of their names is worth preserving. They are:

Señor FEODOSIO LARES, Minister of Justice.
Señor TEOFILO MARIN, Minister of Government.
Señor JOAQUIN DE MIER Y TERAN, Minister of the Interior.
Señor JUAN NEPOMUCENODE PERREDA, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Señor LUIS DE ARROYO, Minister of the Imperial House.
Señor MANUEL GARCIA AGUIRRE, Minister of Public Instruction.
Señor RAMON TEVERA, Minister of War.
Señor JOSE MARIANO CAMPOS, Minister of Finance.

THE ILLNESS OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE,

the news of which was brought from New-Orleans by the French man-of-war *Adonis* to Vera Cruz on the 19th inst., and telegraphed to this city on the same date, caused the closing of all the places of amusement, by order of the police. The report is here that she is ill in Rome, and that her sickness is the brain fever, and that there were no hopes entertained of her recovery when the last telegram was sent across the Cable to New-Orleans *via* Newfoundland. The French Minister at this Court at once tendered the Emperor the services of the *Adonis* that he might dispatch her to New-Orleans to wait for and bring any further advices from Rome. CHARLOTTE is generally beloved by the whole population and the people of the Valley at Mexico. She has worked unceasingly to improve the poorer classes—she has founded schools and hospitals, supporting them from her own purse, and sincere mourners in thousands would lament her death, should that be the result of her dangerous illness. To the shame of Protestant England and America, this noble and royal lady has been the only missionary that has ever visited the poor of the Valley of Mexico; here the only hands to distribute charity and toil for the elevation of the tens of thousands of the half-clad and most numerous portion of the Mexican people. I have seen her in the suburban *Pueblos* of this capital, accompanied by a single lady of honor, calling at the mud huts of the poor, and stopping for a moment to review one of our recently founded schools. Whatever may be said of MAXIMILIAN and his sad effort to govern these people, nothing can be said of CHARLOTTE, of Belgium, that will lessen the opinion of thousands of her, and that is that she is one of the noblest-minded women of the century.

THE INTERIOR.

REGULES' Liberal forces have defeated the Imperialists in the State of Michoacan several times during the last fortnight.

Hauchinango has been burned by the Austrian garrison stationed there, in retaliation for the guerrillas ambushing and killing some of its number. The party accused of having done the deed were volunteers from the town of Hauchinango.

The Emperor has made Gen. O'HERAN, Prefect of Tlapham, a member of the Legion of Honor, and decorated him with the cross of the Order of Guadalupe, for frustrating the conspirators of Tlapham and San Angel, who were organized for the purpose of assassinating him.

"A conspiracy," says the *Pajone Verde* of the 19th, "was discovered in Morelia on the 16th inst. Señor D. J. M. VILLAGONEZ, Lawyers PASCUAL ORTIZ, and MANUEL ALVAREZ, also Doctors FRANCISCO PARAMO, and ANTONIO MOTA, all of whom are of the very best people of that State capital, were arrested and held for trial.

The very latest dates from the State of Michoacan says that REGULES occupied Morelia. The Imperial General MENDEZ was defeated, and is deserted by his men, who have gone over to the Liberals. No stages or mails have been received from Morelia in several days, which tends to corroborate the rumor of its fall.

The railroad bridge called the Arroyos Mereno, between Soledad and Vera Cruz, was destroyed by the division of LUIS MIER Y VERAN on the 17th. The town of Soledad was visited by his men on the 18th inst. The commissary captured and carried off prisoner of war.

Few newspapers are now allowed to pass the Liberals who stop the diligences, consequently we obtain but little news from the Interior; what does reach us clearly discloses that anarchy reigns and is growing desperately worse.

Trains of commercial effects are going and coming unmolested. The Liberals are even more eager to protect commerce than the Imperialists appear to be.

Singular Article in the Estafette—Suspension of that Paper.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1866.

The *Estafette* of yesterday published the following article as an editorial. It was signed by CHARLES DE BARRAS, chief editor:

"The Emperor MAXIMILIAN left this city Sunday morning at 4 o'clock. The *Diario del Emperio* indicated in its Saturday evening's edition the reason for the departure of His Majesty. It is seriously difficult now to prevent the abdication of the throne by His Majesty, and to longer delay his departure from the country. The notices which have been in circulation for the past three weeks in reference to his departure have caused a most lively sensation in Mexico.

We are sure that previous to the departure of the Emperor from this capital that he turned over to Marshal BAZAINE the supreme direction of affairs, civil, military and political.

The greater number of the members of the Cabinet who presented their letters of resignation last Saturday night, finally agreed to withhold final action until they should see how things were to go on under the guardianship of BAZAINE, who is now Lieutenant-General in command of the Empire.

We are sure these rumors are well founded and true; nevertheless, no official announcement has been made of the changes so important to all. The Empire is abandoned—its Emperor a fugitive. Confidence in the supporting power is destroyed, and public opinion is clashing. The lives of French citizens are in danger. French influence is broken on this continent. Evacuation is determined upon, and the *finale* of the work is reached."

This article appearing in *L'Estafette*, the semi-official French journal of the capital, and boldly signed by CH. DE BARRAS, caused an immense sensation during the whole day yesterday. The Church party's growling sheet, the *Pajoni Verde*, denied it. *La Patria*, LARE's new organ and echo for the Church, denied it. "Nevertheless," says Mr. BARRAS to-day, "it is true, *'es neutad,'"* while at the same time, and in the same column, he has to announce the suspension of his paper for one month for publishing it. It is rumored that Marshal BAZAINE has ordered the suspending order, issued at the Palace and countersigned by the Prefect, to be disobeyed, and given the editors their option to resume publication at will.

A copy of the *Comercia* of Vera Cruz, dated Oct. 21, is before me. It announces that the people are preparing to give MAXIMILIAN a reception in that city.

MAXIMILIAN arrived at Puebla at 8 A. M. to-day. Gen. CASTELNAU and MAXIMILIAN, though under the same roof at Alotta for two hours, did NOT meet or see each other.

THE ELECTION.

Vote of Westchester County.

The official canvass made yesterday shows the following result on Governor, compared with 1864:

Towns.	1864. Penton.	1864. Seymour.	1866. Penton.	1866. Hoffman.
Bedford	421	336	479	309
Cortland	829	819	812	712
Eastchester	357	537	416	505
Greenburgh	606	926	695	702
Harrison	111	104	96	71
Lewisboro	263	102	299	86
Mamaroneck	88	113	76	103
Morrisania	575	1097	523	1074
Mount Pleasant	306	509	383	488
Newcastle	244	170	253	149
New-Rochelle	231	573	242	561
North Castle	226	193	195	198
North Salem	110	247	72	279
Ossining	441	590	495	592
Pelham	51	126	22	93
Poundridge	155	146	145	184
Rye	337	470	308	345
Scarsdale	39	52	34	37
Somers	177	150	187	154
Westchester	201	368	160	338
West Farms	470	605	356	513
White Plains	215	229	167	210
Yonkers	867	1111	841	849
Yorktown	255	264	223	258
Total	7616	9310	7521	8293
Dem. majority	1694		772	

VITAL STATISTICS.

Diseases the People Died of in the Metropolis Last Week—Dr. Elisha Harris' Weekly Letter on Mortality in New-York and Brooklyn.

The health of the City is in a remarkably good condition, in view of the vast population which is crowded so closely together at all points. The calculations of the per centage of deaths to the population presented by Dr. HARRIS, the Registrar, in his interesting letter, are based upon the census of 1865, which represents the number of people in this City to be 729,386, this being the standard of the State. In consideration of this fact, when proper allowances are made, the rate of mortality in our City will appear to be remarkably small.

The number of deaths recorded for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 10, was 391, an increase of 2 over the number of the previous week, and 17 less than in the corresponding week of last year. The number of deaths from zymotic diseases was 87. The number of deaths in the public institutions was 68, as follows: New-York Hospital, 5; St. Vincent's Hospital, 2; Emigrant Refuge, Ward's Island, 6; Colored Orphan Asylum, 1; Almshouse, 14; Charity Hospital, 3; Colored Home Hospital, 2; Lunatic Asylum, 2; Nursery Hospital, 1; St. Luke's Hospital, 4; Small-pox Hospital, 1; Mount Sinai Hospital, 1; Bellevue Hospital, 17.

The ages of those who died are thus apportioned: Under 1 year, 99; between 1 and 2 years, 35; between 2 and 3 years, 23; between 3 and 4 years, 9; between 4 and 5 years, 3; between 5 and 10 years, 17; between 10 and 15 years, 5; between 15 and 20 years, 6; between 20 and 40 years, 97; between 40 and 60 years, 62; between 60 and 80 years, 30; 80 and upward, 5.

DR. HARRIS WEEKLY LETTER.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, Nov. 13, 1866.

In the week ending Nov. 13 there were 391 deaths, including 68 in the public institutions, and half the latter number were in the hospitals and asylums of the islands. The total mortality in Brooklyn was 187, inclusive of the county institutions.

Zymotic diseases destroyed 87 lives in New-York, and of these only 21 by diarrhœal causes. The great change in the relative, as well as in the absolute amount of mortality from diarrhœal maladies since August, three months ago, is seen by the following figures:

The week ending Aug. 11 there were 518 deaths from diarrhœal diseases, mostly cholera infantum.
This was more than half the total mortality.
The week ending Sept. 8 there were 214 diarrhœal deaths, or 33 per cent. of the total mortality.
Four weeks ago (Oct. 13) we reported 83 of this class of deaths, or 16¾ per cent of all who died; and last week these causes killed less than 5½ per cent of the 391 that died. Brooklyn has had a similar experience, and the zymotic records to-day exhibit abundant evidence of general health in most of the wards.

The mortality in New-York last week, exclusive of island hospitals, was equal to 25¼ per 1,000 annual death-rate; and in Brooklyn, Deputy Registrar Dr. STILES estimates the annual rate of last week at 27½ per 1,000.

From some cause, followed to be a relatively larger *per rate* of infants in the population of that city. There is a higher percentage of infantile deaths; for, of all who died there last week, 29 6-9 per cent. were in the first year of infancy, and 43 per cent. were under five years of age. In New-York, those two periods of infancy gave 22.32 per cent. and 43.22 per cent. respectively. The heavy mortality in Brooklyn just now is in its Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Fourteenth Wards; in New-York it is in the first, sixth, seventh, Eighth, and Ninth.

Again, we can favorably compare our death-rates with those of other great cities of the world at latest dates. In the week ending Oct. 20, ult., the rate in London (where there were 161 fatal cases of cholera) was as 28 deaths per 1,000 living; as 30 in Edinburgh; as 45 in Dublin; as 25 in Liverpool (where there were 38 cholera deaths;) and in Vienna, the second week of October, with 465 fatal cases of cholera in 779 total mortality, the rate was as 33 per 1,000.

The means by which Asiatic typhus was introduced into one of the religious and reformatory institutions on Eighty-sixth-street, and the means by which the disease was quickly arrested by dispersion and purification, after two groups of the inmates had taken the fatal sickness.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The following table is a record of the deaths resulting from diseases engendered by foul air:

Wards.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Hooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Cholera.	Cholera Infantum.	Other Diarrhœal Diseases.	Cholera Morbus.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Total From Zymotic Diseases.	By Accident, &c.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Total population (in Wards)—Census of 1860.
1st											1		2	3		9	18,120
2.																6	2,407
3.																1	3,767
4.													1	1	2	11	21,994
5th											1		2	3		6	27,341
6.																11	20,698
7.		2		2		1				1		1	7	2	20		46,308
8.										1				1	15		39,722
9.		1	1										3		28		44,358
10.										1			1	3	11		29,651
11th		4	1	3		1		2				1	9	7	26		59,963
12.		1		1			2	2				3	7	7	22		36,647
13.		1													4		12,929
14.			1								2		3		12		28,087
15.													1	1	7		27,588
16.													4	1	20		46,183
17.		1	1	3		2	1				1		1	9	14		45,770
18.		2			2	2	1						7		21		57,464
19th	1			1			1				5	1	6	15	1		52,841
20.				2			1				2	1	3	9	27		67,584
21.							1				1		1	3	4		49,025
22.				1			1				1		1	3			61,749
	1	12	7	12	2	3	12		1	17	3	17	87	19	391		814,254

*Includes deaths in New-York Hospital.
†Includes deaths in Randall's and Ward's Island Hospitals.
‡Includes deaths in Blackwell's Island and Colored Home Hospitals.
§Includes deaths in Bellevue Hospital.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Miasmatic Diseases.—Small pox, 1; scarlatina, 12; diphtheria, 7; croup, (pseudo-membraneous,) 12; whooping cough, 2; typhus fever, 3; typhoid fever, 12; erysipelas, 3; puerperal fever, 2; dysentery, (acute,) 10; diarrhœa, (acute,) 7; cholera infantum, 1; remittent fever, 1; irritative fever, 1; cholera morbus, 3.

Enthetic or Inoculated Diseases—Syphilis, 2.

Dietic Diseases—Starvation, (privation, &c.,) 5; purpura, 1; colirum tremens, 2.

Diathetic Diseases—Dropsy, 4; cancer, 1; cancer, uteri, 1; cancer of bladder, 1; noli me tangere, 1.

Tubercular Diseases—Scrofula, 2; tabes mesenterica, 22; phthisis pulmonalis, 69; hydrocephalus, 14.

Diseases of the Nervous System—Meningitis, 12; cerebritis, 3; softening of the brain, 1; apoplexy, 4; paralysis, (general,) 2; epilepsy, 1. convulsions, 15; tetanus, 1; congestion of the brain, 4.

Diseases of the Circulatory System—Aneurism of the heart, 1; disease of the heart, 12; hypertrophy of the heart, 2; valvular disease of the heart, 4.

Diseases of the Respiratory System—Laryngitis, 1; bronchitis, 13; pleurisy, 1; hydrothorax, 3; pneumonia, 23; asthma, 1; hemorrhage of the lungs, 3; congestion of the lungs, 6.

Diseases of the Digestive System—Gastritis, 2; emeritis, 9; peritonitis, 6; cirrhosis of the liver, 3; hepatitis, 1; jaundice, 1.

Diseases of the Urinary System—Nephria, (Bright's disease,) 8; kidney disease, 1; uræmia, 1.

Diseases of the Generative System—Metritis, 1.

Diseases of the Integumentary System—Abscess, 1.

Developmental Diseases of Children—Premature birth, 5; cyanosis, 2; other malformations, 1; teething, 1.

Women—Puerperal convulsions, 4; flooding, 1.

Age—Old age, 4.

Nutrition—Debility, 9.

Accident and Negligence—Fractures and contusions, 10; burns and scalds, 1; explosion of gunpowder, 1; drowning, 2; suffocation, 2.

Homicide—Murder and manslaughter, 1.

Suicide—Cut and stab wounds, 1; poison, 1.

RECAPITULATION.

Miasmatic diseases	77	Generative system	1
Enthetic	2	Integumentary system	1
Dietic	3	Developmental, child'n.	9
Diathetic	9	Developmental, women.	5
Tubercular	107	Developmental, age	4
Nervous system	43	Developmental, nutrit'n	9
Circulatory system	19	Accidents, &c	10
Respiratory system	46	Homicide	1
Digestive system	19	Suicide	2
Urinary system	10		
Total			391

The following is a recapitulation of sexes and nativities of persons that died in New-York and Brooklyn during the week ending Nov. 10, 1866:

NEW-YORK.

Men	100	Girls	102
Women	94		
Boys	95	Total	391

NATIVITIES.

Belgium	1	Scotland	1
England	9	United States	276
France	3	West Indies	1
Germany	34		
Ireland	67	Total	391

BROOKLYN—NATIVITIES.

England	7	Ireland	34
France	1	United States	128
Germany	10		
Total			180

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

The following is the meteorological table kept for the Metropolitan Board of Health, for the week ending Nov. 10, 1866:

Days of the Week.	Daily Mean of Barometer corrected and reduced to 32°.	Daily Mean of Thermometer.	Daily Mean of Dew Point—Night.	Daily Mean of Humidity.	Rain—Inches.
Sunday	30.28	42	35	54	
Monday	30.40	36	3	58	
Tuesday	30.52	42	34	83	
Wednesday	30.20	49	40	60	
Thursday	30.09	53	43	57	
Friday	30.01	55	47	65	
Saturday	30.02	56	48	60	
Mean of Barometer for week					30.32
Mean of Temperature for week					47
Average of Humidity for week, Saturation being 100					59

The Quebec Sufferers.

The following letter has been received from the Mayor of Quebec:

QUEBEC, Friday, Nov. 9, 1866.

SIR: I acknowledge receipt of a draft on Montreal Bank (Quebec agency) for $7,000 in gold, for which I send you herein the receipt of the joint Treasurers of the General Relief Committee, G. A. SIMARD and WM. HOSSACK, Esqs.

Please accept for yourself, and convey for me in the name of the General Relief Committee, for whom I am requested to act, to the subscribers to this noble contribution the most profound gratitude of the thousands of our citizens who have been left houseless and destitute by the calamity of the 14th October last.

I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,
JOSEPH CAUCHON, Mayor.

J. N. HEWLETT, Esq., Treasurer Merchants' Committee, New-York.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE EAST HOUSTON-STREET STABBING AFFRAY—DEATH OF ONE OF THE INJURED PERSONS.—FRANCIS BAUZER, who was stabbed on Friday night last in his apartment at No. 235 East Houston-street, by GEORGE WEIKLER, as previously detailed in the TIMES, died on Monday night in Bellevue Hospital, whither he was conveyed by the Police immediately after the affair. Yesterday Coroner NAUMANN was notified to hold an inquest, but after impanneling a Jury, concluded to postpone the inquest until to-day, owing to the absence of important witnesses. Permission was given to the friends of the deceased to remove the body to his late residence. From the statements of those conversant with the affair, it would appear that for some time past, deceased and one CAROLINE FUTLER had resided together at the same place. On Friday evening, WEIKLER entered the apartment where BAUZER and CAROLINE were seated at tea and commenced an altercation with BAUZER. The latter ordered WEIKLER from the apartment and he refused to go. The men then clinched, and in the struggle WEIKLER stabbed his opponent in the breast with a knife. Seeing this, the woman attempted to fly from the room, and while doing so was stabbed by WEIKLER in the back, causing a severe but not dangerous wound. Before the assailant could make his escape he was arrested by the Tenth Precinct Police, and subsequently he was committed to prison to await the result of the injuries inflicted by him.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.—An office entitled the Strangers' and Citizens' Bureau of Information has been opened at No. 160 Fulton-street, southwest corner of Broadway. The duties which the Bureau takes upon itself are threefold, and it claims to model its plan of action upon that of kindred institutions in Paris and other large European cities. The first department is that given to detective duties, where the services of all officers may be secured and paid for. The second is the guide department, where strangers to the City, coming to it on business matters or for pleasure, may obtain the services of trustworthy men at a moderate compensation, who will show them through the City. The third department partakes somewhat of a commercial character. It proposes to supply to citizens or to strangers, desirous to make wholesale purchases in the City, the names of the leading firms in any business, with a guide to accompany them there if necessary, and pledges to each purchaser a discount from the dealer or manufacturer on the amount of the purchase over and above that to which they would be entitled if calling upon them in the ordinary way. The company who have organized this Bureau claim to have already entered into satisfactory arrangements with many leading merchants of the City toward securing the best interests of patrons in this direction. If the Bureau only does a portion of what it pledges itself to do, it will be a useful local institution.

ARREST OF AN OFFENDER FOR A CRIME COMMITTED TWO YEARS AGO.—On the 15th day of October, 1864, Joseph S. Morrell (whose real name is JACQUES STRAUSS) stole two span of horses, one set of harness and a wagon, the property of Mr. RUFUS BARGOS, of Oswego. When Officer JOSEPH STRAUSS, of the Metropolitan Police Department, went to Canada in search of the French Cashier LAMIRANDE, he noticed in a Canadian police office a photograph. On inquiry, he learned that the original had stolen some horses and wagons, and that his name was JACQUES STRAUSS, residing at Point Levi, opposite Quebec. Officer STRAUSS informed the Chief of Police at Oswego, when Recorder ANDREWS issued a warrant and forwarded it to this City. As the fugitive was in Canada, the warrant could not be served. Subsequently Morrell came to this City, when Officer STRAUSS succeeded in arresting the prisoner, and he was yesterday taken to Oswego by an officer from that place.

DESCENT UPON AN ALLEGED DISORDERLY HOUSE.—At a late hour yesterday afternoon a girl of alleged frail character appeared before Justice SHANDLEY, and charged one CHARLES SANTEE, the keeper of the den where she boarded, at No. 27 Greene-street, with beating and otherwise ill-using her. As the house in question has a notorious reputation for the disorderly conduct of its inmates, the Court directed Sergt. CHANDLER to make a descent upon it and capture all whom he might find there. The officer obeyed orders, and very soon returned in company with the keeper already referred to, beside the following-named characters: Thomas Allen, Thomas Lloyd, George McDonough, Libbie Mason, Bella Leonard, Rachel Cornelews and Jane Seible, who were found on the premises. The keeper and his girls were committed for examination, while the rest were discharged with a severe reprimand and a gentle reminder that the next time they were caught in a similar predicament escape would probably be less certain.

DEATH OF ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE POWDER EXPLOSION.—GEORGE H. WATERS, six years of age, died at the residence of his parents, No. 690 Second-avenue, yesterday, from the effects of injuries received on the evening of the 3d inst. by the explosion of a quantity of damaged blasting powder in Thirty-seventh-street, near Second-avenue. It will be remembered that several boys, WATERS among the number, found the powder, which had been wet and had become caked, in the street, and mistaking it for coal, attempted to build a fire with it, when it exploded and severely burned eight of the lads. Three of them have already expired, and others are in a critical condition. The powder was thrown into the street by MATTHEW MONAHAN and WILLIAM GORDON, cartmen, to whom it had been given by Mr. FOSTER, the keeper of a coal-yard in the vicinity, to throw into the river. Coroner NAUMANN will hold an inquest in the case.

NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—At the monthly meeting of the Directors of the Juvenile Asylum the following was reported as the statistics for the month of October, 1866: Number of children remaining in House of Reception Oct. 1, 99; committed by magistrates, 59; surrendered by parents and friends, 54. Total, 192. Sent to the Asylum, 73; sent to the House of Refuge, 2; indentured, 12; discharged by magistrates and Committee, 19. Total, 96. Remaining in House of Reception 1st of November, 96. Number of children in the Asylum 1st of October, 474; received from House of Reception, 73. Total, 547. Returned to friends, &c., 40; sent to Western homes, 82. Total, 72. Remaining in the Asylum 1st of November, 475. The health of the children is excellent—only one death in three years.

A CASE OF CHOLERA AT TREMONT.—A case of cholera was reported to President SCHULTZ, at the Metropolitan Board of Health headquarters, on Monday, as having occurred in Myrtle-avenue, Tremont, Westchester County, on Sunday. The victim was Mrs. ROSE HUGHES, who was attacked on Sunday afternoon and died on Monday morning. Mr. SCHULTZ at once ordered the place to be visited and disinfected, which order was promptly obeyed, and the body of the deceased was buried yesterday. Due notice is promptly served, as it should be, to the Board of Health of any case of epidemic, such as the above, there will be no waiting for ceremony, but immediate action will be taken for the disinfection and cleansing of the neighborhoods in which cases may occur.

COURSE OF FREE LECTURES.—The Young Men's Christian Association have made arrangements for a course of free lectures this season, the first of which will be delivered this evening at No. 161 Fifth-avenue, by RAPHAEL PUMPELLY, Esq., on "An Overland Journey Around the World." Mr. PUMPELLY has traveled in California, China, Tartary and Siberia. He was also employed in the service of the Japanese Government. The do